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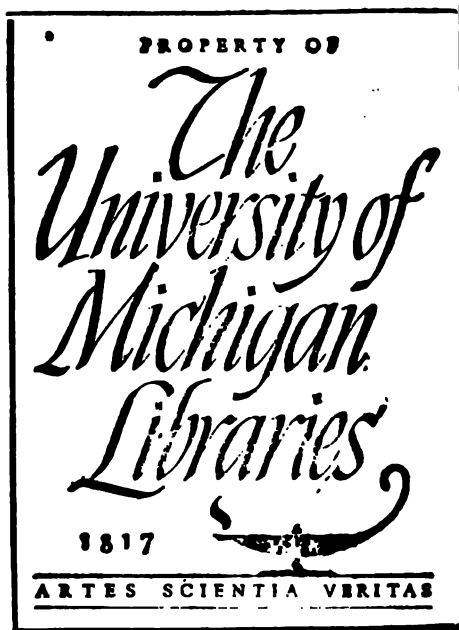
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Introductions
and Illustrations
of
The Annandale Family Book
of the
Johnstones, Earls and Marquises
of Annandale

BY
SIR WILLIAM FRASER, K.C.B., LL.D.



EDINBURGH—1894

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Contents.

	PAGE
TITLE-PAGE.	
TABLE OF CONTENTS,	iii-viii
FIRST VOLUME.	
PORTRAIT OF JAMES, FIRST EARL OF ANNANDALE AND HARTFELL, VISCOUNT OF ANNAN, LORD JOHNSTONE OF LOCHWOOD, LOCHMABEN, MOFFATDALE, AND EVANDALE. <i>Artist—Unknown</i> .	<i>Frontispiece</i>
TITLE-PAGE OF THE FIRST VOLUME—MEMOIRS AND CHARTERS.	
INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST VOLUME.	
The Detailed Memoirs of the Johnstones from 1170 to 1721,	1
The Massacre of Glencoe, 1695,	3
The Darien Disaster, 1695,	3
The Charters of the Johnstones,	4
The Royal Charters to the Bruces,	4
Illustrations in Volume First—Lithographs of Charters :—	
2. King David the First to Robert de Bruce of Estrahanent, <i>c.</i> 1124,	<i>faci</i> ng 4
3. King David the First to Robert de Bruce of Estrahanent, in Forest, <i>c.</i> 1125-1129,	,, 5

	PAGE
Charters by the Bruces of Annandale,	6
William de Bruce, the Fourth of Annandale, 1194-1214,	6
4. Robert Bruce to Ivo and his heirs, of a place for the purpose of fishing and spreading nets, c. 1190,	<i>facing 6</i>
5. William Bruce, granting to Ivo of Kirkpatrick land in the fee of Penresax, called Thorbrec and Willambi and the town of Blacwde, 1194-1214,	,, 6
6. William Bruce to Adam of Carlyle, son of Robert, of the land of Kynemund, 1194-1214,	,, 7
7. Robert Bruce to Roger Crispin, of the land of Cnoculeran, with two armorial seals on back, c. 1218,	,, 8
8. Robert Bruce to Robert Crossebi, of commonty in the Wood of Stableton, 1245,	,, 8
Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick and Lord of Annandale, father of King Robert Bruce,	,, 8
9. Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and Lord of Annandale, to Alexander of Keith, of the lands of Langforgrund, c. 1300,	<i>between 8 and 9</i>
Randolph provided to Annandale by his uncle King Robert Bruce,	10
10. King Robert the Bruce to James, Lord of Douglas, Knight, of Polbutthy, in the Valley of Moffat, 15th December 1318,	<i>between 10 and 11</i>
Edward Bruce, Earl of Carrick and King of Ireland,	14
11. King Robert the Bruce, confirming a charter by Edward Bruce, King of Ireland, his brother, to John of Carleton, of the lands of Dalmakerran, etc., for yearly payment of three sufficient spears, etc. The charter must have been granted between 1316 and 1318. The confirmation is dated at Scone, 26th July 1323,	<i>between 14 and 15</i>
The Duke of Argyll on the Brevity of early charters,	15

CONTENTS.	V
	PAGE
Upper Annandale,	16
The two Carruthers, Heiresses of Mouswald and Logan Tenement or Pocornal, etc., in Annandale,	23
Recent Contributions to the History of the Borders,	27
PORTRAIT OF JOHN JAMES HOPE JOHNSTONE, ESQUIRE OF ANNANDALE. <i>Collotyped from a photo- graph by Mr. John Weir, Moffat,</i>	facing 31
TABULAR GENEALOGY OF THE JOHNSTONES OF JOHNSTONE, EARLS AND MARQUISES OF ANNAN- DALE,	33-38

ILLUSTRATIONS IN VOLUME FIRST.

PORTRAITS.

1. James, first Earl of Annandale and Hartfell. *Artist—Unknown Frontispiece*
12. Sophia Fairholm, first Marchioness of Annandale. *Artist—Sir John de Medina.*
13. James, second Marquis of Annandale. *Artist—Sir John de Medina.*
14. George, third Marquis of Annandale. *Artist—Unknown.*
15. John, second Earl of Hopetoun. *Artist—Allan Ramsay.*
16. James, third Earl of Hopetoun. *Artist—Dance.*
17. Lady Elizabeth Carnegie, his countess. *Artist—Unknown.*
18. Lady Anne Hope Johnstone, their eldest daughter. *Artist—Unknown.*
19. Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, G.C.B., her husband. *Artist—Sir
William Newton, R.A.*

20. John James Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale, their eldest son. *Artist—
Sir John Watson-Gordon, R.S.A.*
21. Alicia Anne Gordon, his wife. *Artist—Sir John Watson-Gordon, R.S.A.*
22. William James Hope Johnstone, younger of Annandale, their eldest son.
Artist—Robert Thorburn, A.R.A.
23. The Hon. Octavia Macdonald, his wife, and their eldest son. *Artist—
James Swinton, R.A.*
24. John James Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale, in 1894. *Collotyped from
a photograph by Mr. John Weir, Moffat. Introduction, facing page 31*
25. The Hon. Mary Hope Johnstone, The Honourable Mrs. Percy, *Artist—Robert
Thorburn, A.R.A.*

CASTLES, MANSIONS, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

26. Lochmaben Castle, 1775.
27. Johnstone or Lochwood Tower.
28. Two of the Great Oaks.
29. Moffat House.
30. Raehills House.
31. Inscription on tombstone of Sir James Johnstone, killed by Lord Maxwell,
1608.
32. The Grey Mare's Tail in Moffatdale.
33. Armorial bearings of "The Lord of Annanderdale of Auld," and "Johnstone
of that Ilk," from Sir David Lindsay's Book of Heraldry.

CONTENTS.

vii

SECOND VOLUME.

	PAGE
<p> <i>Portrait of William, first Marquis of Annandale.</i> <i>Artist—Sir Godfrey Kneller,</i> <i>Frontispiece</i> </p>	

TITLE-PAGE OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND VOLUME :—

Correspondence—

I. Royal Letters,	39
II. State and Official Letters,	39
III. Family and Domestic Letters,	41
IV. Appendix of Additional Royal Letters, etc.,	42

Notices of some of the Correspondents of William, Earl and Marquis of Annandale, whose letters are printed in the second volume :—

(1) James Johnstone, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Lord Clerk Register,	42
(2) Alexander Johnstone, son of Sir Archibald Johnstone, Lord Wariston,	51
(3) Sir Archibald Johnstone, Lord Wariston, twice Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, 1633-1663,	53
(4) James Johnstone of Beirholm, the third in line,	55
(5) Thomas Johnstone of Beirholm, the fourth in line,	55
(6) The Wariston Branch of the Johnstones of Beirholm,	55
(7) Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, Lord Justice-Clerk,	60
(8) Sir Thomas Livingstone, Viscount of Teviot, Commander-in-Chief in Scotland,	67
Concluding Remarks,	75

ILLUSTRATIONS IN VOLUME SECOND.

34. Portrait, William, first Marquis of Annandale. *Artist—Sir Godfrey
Kneller, Frontispiece*

Lithographs of Letters :—

35. Henry and Mary, King and Queen of Scots, to John Johnstone of that Ilk,
of the third of the Abbey of Souleseat and parsonage of Lochmaben,
16th August 1565.
36. Sophia, Electress of Hanover, to William, Marquis of Annandale, 19th
November 1712.
37. Sidney, Lord Godolphin, to William, Marquis of Annandale, 2nd June 1705.
38. James, Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, to Lady Henrietta Douglas, his
countess, 28th November 1666.
39. William, Earl of Annandale, to [Patrick, Lord Polwarth], 17th November
1692.
40. The Right Hon. William Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, to James, third
Earl of Hopetoun, August 30, 1785.
41. Henry, Lord Brougham, Lord Chancellor, to Lady Mary Hope Johnstone,
and addressed envelope.

Collected Signatures and Seals :—

42. Collected Signatures of the Johnstones of Annandale and others.
43. Collected Seals showing the Annandale Arms as borne by the Douglasses.
44. Collected Seals of the Johnstones of Annandale.





NUNQUAM PARATUS
NON

THE
ANNANDALE
FAMILY BOOK
OF THE
JOHNSTONES, EARLS AND
MARQUISES OF ANNANDALE.

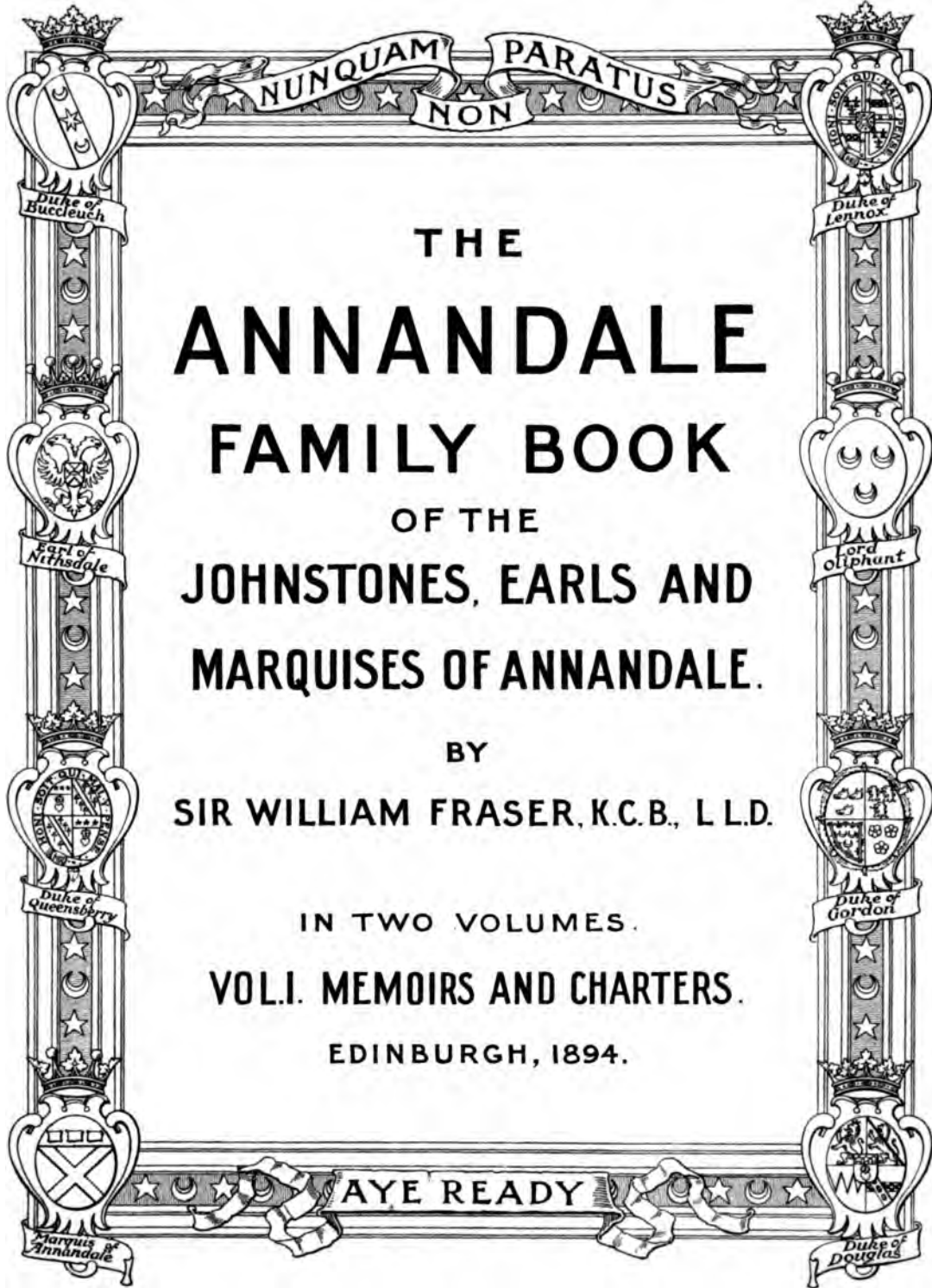
BY
SIR WILLIAM FRASER, K.C.B., L.L.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I. MEMOIRS AND CHARTERS.

EDINBURGH, 1894.

AYE READY



INTRODUCTION

TO THE FIRST VOLUME.

THE DETAILED MEMOIRS, 1170-1721.¹

THE present History of the Johnstones of Johnstone and Earls and Marquises of Annandale consists of two volumes. The first volume contains detailed **Memoirs** of the Johnstones of Johnstone from John their first known ancestor, in the twelfth century, to his lineal male descendant, William, the first Marquis of Annandale, who died in the year 1721. These detailed **Memoirs** embrace a period of five centuries and a half, and eighteen generations of the Johnstone family.

In the earlier generations these detailed **Memoirs** are necessarily very brief owing to the scantiness of materials for minute historical and biographical notices of individuals who flourished from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries. In the succeeding generations the charters and other muniments become more abundant. But towards the end of the sixteenth century the unfortunate feuds which then raged between the rival houses of Maxwell and Johnstone led to the wilful destruction by fire of all the charter muniments of the Johnstones then preserved in their ancient Tower of Lochwood. Such a loss could never be replaced, and the proofs of the existence of the earliest known Johnstones are only to be traced in the contemporary charters granted by the Bruces of Annandale to which the Johnstones were frequent witnesses.

¹ Vol. i pp. i-cccxxii.

Besides the origin and descent of the Johnstones of Johnstone which are dealt with in the detailed Memoirs, many questions which have become historical required to be specially noticed. The great Border battle of Dryfesands between Lord Maxwell and Sir James Johnstone of Johnstone and their respective clan followers, in the year 1592, resulted in the death of Lord Maxwell in the prime of life. The subsequent assassination of Sir James Johnstone in 1608 by the next and ninth Lord Maxwell, and the execution of Lord Maxwell, required to be as carefully investigated from the Johnstone point of view as they had been previously stated in the history of the Maxwell family in the Book of Carlsruerock.¹

In the detailed Memoir of Sir John Johnstone of Johnstone who obtained the erection of the barony of Johnstone in the year 1542, it is shown how anxious he was for the intermarriage of his family with that of the Maxwells. This was a common practice in prominent Border Houses of healing their feuds. Even the poetic prediction of Sir Walter Scott that the war between the Kers and the Scotts would "never, never be forgot," has been happily falsified by the marriage alliances of the Scotts and the Kers, who are now the best of friends on the Borders.

A happy intermarriage between Sara Maxwell, daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Terregles, Lord Herries, and his wife Agnes Herries, heiress of Herries, and Sir James Johnstone of Johnstone, in the year 1588, led to favourable results for both families. Her son James, who became the first Lord Johnstone, was created Earl of Hartfell in 1643. The grandson of Sara Maxwell, also named James, became first Earl of Annandale of the family of Johnstone. He had a romantic career, in his early marriage with a daughter of the house of Douglas, and in his resignation of all his landed estates and peerages in the time of the commonwealth, for the express purpose of enabling his daughters, failing sons, to succeed to all his peerages and landed estates. The earl's original peerages of Hartfell were regranted

¹ Book of Carlsruerock, vol. i. pp. 300-324.

to him by King Charles the Second after the Restoration along with three new peerages of Earl of Annandale, Viscount Annan, and Lord Lochmaben. These grants have formed the subject of litigation in the House of Lords for nearly a century, and are still in dependence there. In the detailed memoir of this earl, the formal instruments which he executed in favour of his daughters to entitle them to inherit his peerages and landed estates are stated in more minute detail than they have ever been previously. In the second volume of this work a particular narrative is given of these protracted litigations and the difficulties and variations of opinion which an eminent Lord Chancellor entertained regarding the right to these peerages of the late Mr. Hope Johnstone of Annandale.

THE MASSACRE OF GLENCOE AND THE DARIEN DISASTER.

The first Marquis of Annandale, who was the elder son of the first Earl of Annandale just mentioned, forms the subject of the last of the detailed memoirs in this volume. His lordship held many important offices of state, under five successive sovereigns. His connection, as president of the Scottish parliament in the year 1695, with the inquiry concerning the massacre of Glencoe, led to his direct official concern in that unfortunate tragedy. This could not be overlooked in a full statement of his detailed memoir, more especially as several facts connected with the instructions which were issued by King William the Third have been misrepresented to the prejudice of the king.

Another public subject had to be noticed in the memoir of the marquis. This was the unfortunate scheme of Darien, to which the marquis was a subscriber, along with so many of his countrymen, and which, like Glencoe, had disastrous effect for the time upon the government of King William. Both the subjects of Glencoe and Darien have been dealt with at great length by Lord Macaulay in his History of England, and also by Mr. Burton in his

History of Scotland, as well as separately in the "Darien Papers" which he printed for the Bannatyne Club. William Paterson was the founder of the Bank of England and of the less successful Darien scheme. He was a native of Annandale, and courted the patronage of the marquis. Several of his letters to his lordship are printed in the second volume of this work for the first time. One of the vessels of the Darien Company was named "Annandale," and its unfortunate career is noticed in the memoir of the marquis.

The TABULAR GENEALOGY, which is printed immediately after the memoir of the marquis,¹ affords all needful information of the successors in the peerages and estates of Annandale from the second and third marquises down to the present time. After the detailed Memoirs, and the Tabular Genealogy and notices of the CASTLES and MANSIONS of the Johnstones,² which are briefly described, there follow in this volume

THE CHARTERS OF THE JOHNSTONES.

The CHARTERS and Muniments of the Johnstones of Johnstone and Annandale necessarily form a large portion of the present volume, which is chiefly occupied with the muniments and the detailed memoirs of the family. To the charters are appended abstracts or translations of them.³ These afford full information of their contents.

THE ROYAL CHARTERS TO THE BRUCES.

Several of these charters are so very interesting for Annandale history that special notices of them may here appropriately be made. The two foundation charters by the good King David the First to Robert the Bruce, and the further confirmation charter by King William the Lion, have been lithographed and printed, and translated in the first part of the National Manuscripts of Scotland. As all three charters are so closely connected

¹ Pp. cccxxiii-cccxxviii.

² Pp. cccxxix-cccxliv.

³ Pp. 1-133 of this volume.

S. de gra. Rex. Sec. Jmre. Baronib. fuis. & hoib. & Amicis.
 francis. & Angl. fit. Sciat. me. dedisse. & concessisse. Robt. de
 Brus. Et. rahaneno. & tota. gra. a. d. d. ruisa. Dunegal. de. S. nro.
 usq. ad. d. ruisa. Band. Gschin. Et. volo. & concedo. ut. illam.
 gra. & sui. castell. h. & honorifice. cu. omib. consuetudinib. quas
 sui. tenent. & h. videt. cu. omib. illis. consuetudinib. quas
 Band. Gschin. unq. h. in. Carduill. & in. gra. sua. de. Cabay.
 land. illo. die. i. q. unq. meliores. & libiores. h. & Custas. fit.
 Job. & hug. de. Garduill. & Alan. de. & Will. de. Sanduill. & Beyon.
 Enganno. & Band. de. Sules. & Will. de. Garduill. & horum. fit. & h. de. S. nro.
 Edmund. Comar. h. de. Sona.

D. Rex Saxonie. Omnibus quibus hominibus eorum regno sunt Francie et Anglie. et
 Galie. et Normannie. Salutem in domino sempiternam. Sciatis nos dedisse et concessisse Rubeo de Brunis et fratre suo
 herede suo in feodo nullum de Andem ex usque parte de
 deo anno se dicitur fore a feodo de Selshyden quoniam regnum suum proinde
 usque heredes. et usque cum libero et quia si aliud feodum fuit
 in eodem loco. Quare defendo ne ulli utantur in predicto feodo nisi per ipsam
 heredes. et ne ulli eorum per predictum feodum nisi per ipsam
 D. Walthero Cancellario. et Hugo de Haversham. et Waltero filio Alani
 et Henrico de Haversham. et Waltero de Lindesha. et Ricardo de Haversham
 nulli. et Saxonie.

with Annandale, they are re-printed in an Appendix of Charters to this volume, and facsimiles of the two charters of King David are here introduced.

During the frequent residence in England of King David the First before his succession as King of Scotland, he had formed an intimate personal friendship with Robert the Bruce, the acquirer of Annandale. David probably supposed that the experience of Bruce in governing his own English lordships would conduce to the good rule and civilisation of the extensive Border lordship of Annandale, which formed the middle or third division of the county of Dumfries. The other two divisions of that county are Nithsdale on the west, and Eskdale on the east. But whatever were the real motives, whether of private friendship or public policy, of King David in making such a munificent grant, Bruce soon entered into possession of the district of Annandale, and governed it successfully from 1124 till the year 1138, when the Battle of the Standard, which was fought on 22d August that year on Cutton Moor, near Northallerton, changed the relations between King David and his favourite grantee of Annandale. The latter almost passionately endeavoured to dissuade the king against his ill-advised war with England. Bruce's address to his sovereign on that occasion was more in the style and language of an independent sovereign than a subject of Scotland as lord of Annandale. But his advice and his entreaties were disregarded, and the war proved disastrous to the Scots. Bruce did not long survive that battle, having died in May 1141, after governing Annandale for seventeen years.

His second son, also named Robert, succeeded to Annandale, and was the second Robert Bruce of Annandale from 1141 to 1190. He made charter-grants of the lands and fishings in Annandale to his friends and followers, as appears from the charters still preserved.

King William the Lion confirmed to this second Robert Bruce of Annandale all the land which his father and himself held in the dale of Annan by the same marches by which his father held it, and he after his father, to himself and his heirs in fee and heritage, as freely as ever his

father or he himself held that land of King David, the grandfather of King William, or of King Malcolm his brother. That confirmation charter excepted the rights of the king's royalty, which are enumerated as causes of treasure trove, murder, assault aforethought, rape, arson, robbery, which are reserved to the king. King William also granted to Bruce that these causes should be brought into court by one of the men of his fief to be chosen by the king, and pleaded before his justices. The grantee is to take the like customs as are exacted at Roxburgh, except the assize of his barony. That charter bears no date, but it must have been granted between 1165, when King William succeeded his brother King Malcolm, and 1191, when Robert Bruce the son of the grantee is proved to have been dead. The confirmation of King William now recited bears to have been granted at "Locmaban."¹

CHARTERS BY THE BRUCES OF ANNANDALE.

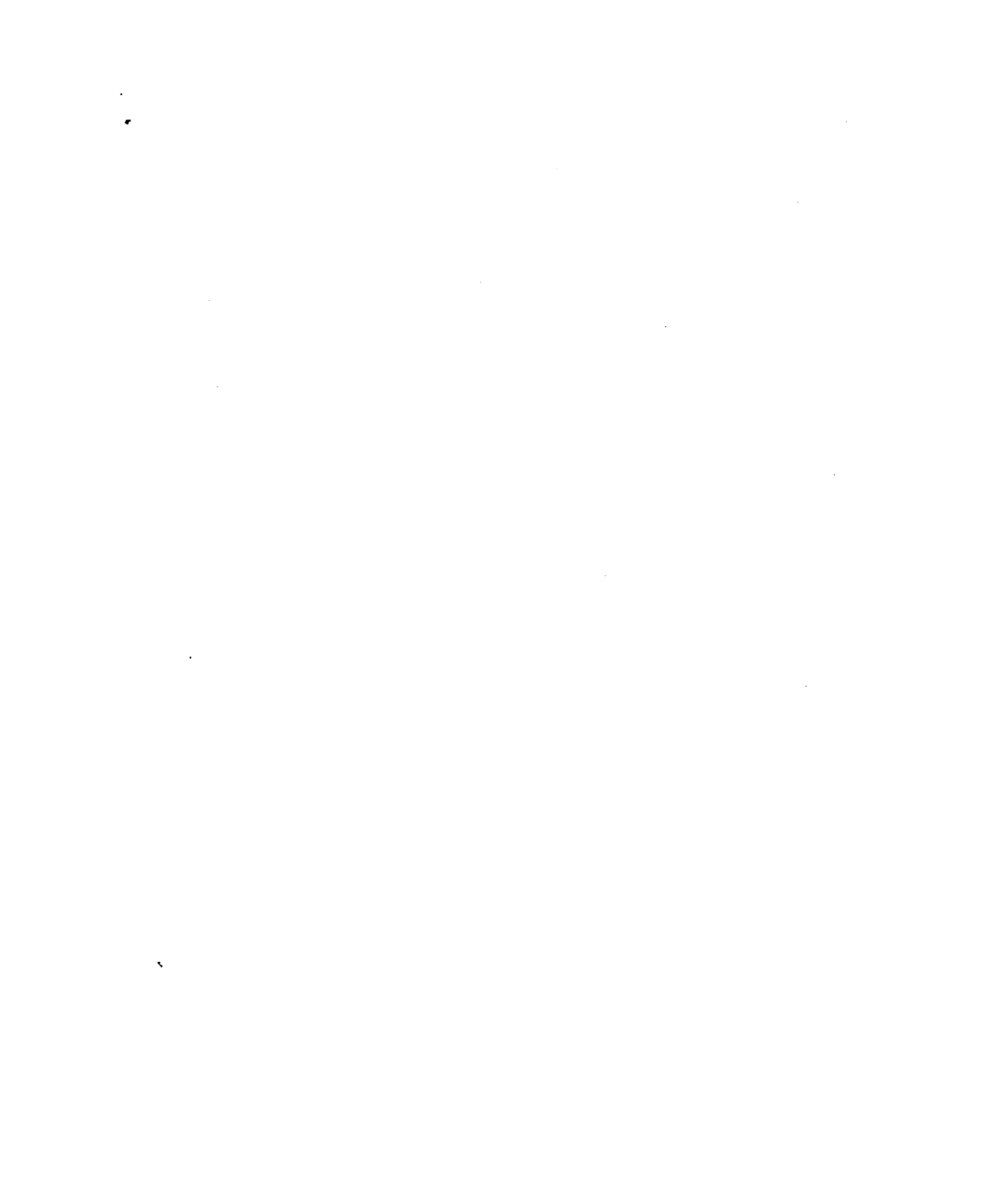
WILLIAM DE BRUCE, THE FOURTH OF ANNANDALE.

The Christian name of Robert prevailed so much in the Bruce family as to be almost hereditary in the eight generations which existed between the father of the Robert Bruce, first of Annandale, and his descendant Robert Bruce of Annandale and King of Scotland. The fourth Lord of Annandale appears to have been on the same terms of intimacy with King William as had subsisted between King David and the first Bruce of Annandale. William Bruce granted several charters of lands in Annandale, which are printed in this work.

The fifth Bruce of Annandale was Robert, who succeeded his father William Bruce. Robert married the Princess Isabel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, younger brother of King William the Lion.

¹ National mss. of Scotland, Part I. 1868, No. xxxix.

Robt^o debrun^o Omnib^o hominib^o suis & amicis. Sit. Scatis me debisse & con
cessisse & huc carta ma^o confirmasse Iuoni & feobib^o suis locu^o q^o est in piscariam
de blayrad & aqua de hefch tenendu^o & me & feobib^o meis ad piscarias suas
faciendas & p^orea tendenda lib^o & quiete reddendo michi annuat^o una libra
pipris vel sex denarios suis vestib^o. p^octo & h^omet. hugon^o & cori. hu
gon^o fit igebald^o. Robt^o de hodelm^o. walt^o & wosco. h^ostido & gardu^o
Rue flamae. henric^o fit geyard^o.



This royal marriage ultimately led to the descendant of the Bruces becoming King of Scotland.

The sixth Bruce of Annandale was Robert, who was the eldest son and successor of his father Robert and the Princess Isabel his wife. In the year 1249-50 he was one of the Lords Justices of the common pleas of England. At first sight such a position indicates incompatibility with the ownership of Annandale. But the connections of the Bruces with England were from the first fully more prominent than with Scotland. The Lord Justice was afterwards made Sheriff of Cumberland and Governor of Carlisle, and in the following year, 1255, he was made one of the Regents of Scotland. He sat in the parliament at Brigham on 18th July 1290 as LORD OF ANNANDALE. On the death of Margaret of Norway in the same year, Bruce entered his claim to the crown of Scotland as nearest heir to King Alexander the Third. But his claim was repelled by King Edward the First on 17th November 1292. This Robert Bruce is best known in history as the COMPETITOR. He resigned his right in favour of his son Robert Bruce, who had become Earl of Carrick, and died at his castle of Lochmaben in 1295, aged 85.

There are several charters of special interest granted by the Bruces. The charter by Robert de Bruce in favour of Ivo and his heirs appears as the foundation charter of the family of Kirkpatrick. The charter bears no date, but, from the names of the witnesses, it must have been granted about the year 1190 by the second Robert Bruce of Annandale. It is very brief, as will be seen from an exact facsimile here introduced.¹ The third charter is by William Bruce, either the son or the brother of Robert Bruce, the granter of the charter to Ivo. Like the first charter, this one bears no date; but, from the names of the witnesses mentioned in it, it was probably granted between the years 1194 and 1214. But while in the first charter Ivo is designated simply by his Christian name, he is in the second charter designated "Ivo of Kirkpatrick."² This is an instance of a

¹ Charter printed p. 1 of this volume.

² *Ibid.* pp. 2, 3 of this volume.

person in the twelfth century, having only a Christian and no surname, taking a surname in addition to his Christian name from lands acquired by him and transmitting the surname to his successors.¹

Another of the Bruce charters is granted by Robert Bruce to Roger Crispin of the land of Cnoculeran. This charter is not dated, but was probably granted between the years 1215, when the granter succeeded to his father, William Bruce, and when Robert himself died in 1245. The two seals of the granter are still appended to the charter, both bearing the well-known saltire of the Bruce, and the lion passant in chief. Drawings of both these seals are given on the back of the lithograph of the charter. The ink in which that charter is written is even yet, after the lapse of six centuries, as clear and glossy as when it was originally engrossed. This will be seen from the facsimile here introduced. The charter is printed in this volume.

ROBERT BRUCE, EARL OF CARRICK, FATHER OF KING ROBERT.

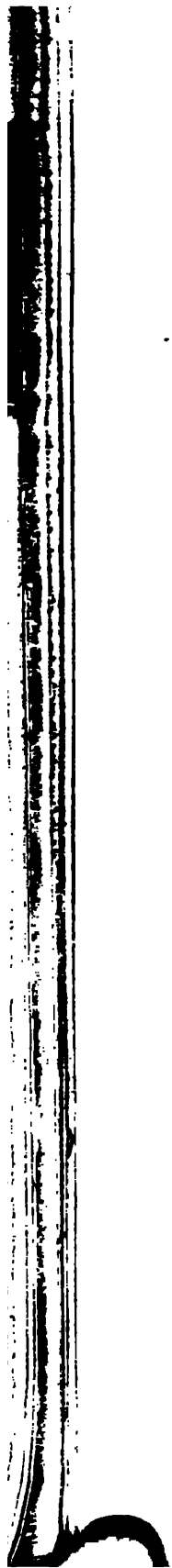
Robert Bruce, the seventh Lord of Annandale, augmented his territorial possessions by a romantic marriage with Marjory,² Countess of Carrick in her own right. The marriage took place in 1271. Obscurity hangs over that marriage as well as the inheritance of the dignity of Earl of Carrick. The countess appears to have been recognised as owner of the earldom. But no patent of the peerage is known to exist, and the terms of the limitations are not in any known record. After his marriage Bruce appears as Earl of

¹ The Christian name of Ivo was continued in the Kirkpatrick family for many generations. In a charter by Robert, Duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, to Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, knight, of the lands of Kyllosburne and others in the shire of Dumfries, on his own resignation, the lands were provided to Sir Thomas and Roger of Kirkpatrick, his brother, and the heirs-male of their bodies, whom failing to Yvo of Kirkpatrick, his

uncle, and the heirs-male of his body, whom failing to Stephen of Kirkpatrick, son of Yvo, and the heirs-male of his body and other heirs (Reg. Mag. Sig., vol. i. p. 240, No. 46).

² This lady is also referred to as Margaret and Martha. But the evidence supports Marjory, and it may have been in remembrance of her that King Robert called his eldest daughter Marjory.

Omib' ad qd' p'sent' scriptu' p'uenit: Rab de By' s'at. Sciant oye dadrle & onallille & hac terra
 mea confirmalle R'go' crupm totam terram de Anocul' cray. infra hal' diuial' no'ratat. Sal. de
 Blak' ebec sub chorntuayr' usq' ad ayullam q' i' h'rtim blak' ebec & sic iuxta ayulla' allaq'
 usq' ad bl' mdechuyr'. & sic de bl' mdechuyr' usq' ad ayal' roler. & sic p' r'mit' de ayal' roler
 usq' i' pol' rabay. & sic de pol' rabay. iuxta viridem vian'. usq' ad sepem de Hol' thuyr'. & sic
 p' sepem illu' usq' ad threp' Land. & sic usq' ad diuial' tre' hug' hendemay. & sicut diuialle
 cadunt in blak' ebec. Tenendam de oye & h'edib' mal. sibi & h'edib' sual. in feodo & h'edat' e.
 Libe & q'ere. plene & honorifice. Cu' totum pastura' Dalton. & parue Dalton. & ayule
 tal. & omib' aliis' auxiliamentis ad p'deam terram p'uenientib'. excepto q' h'oiel' manentes in tra
 cte R'go'. dabunt mit' turam. & pannag' i'. Ipe vero R'go' q'ec' erit de mit' turam & pan
 nagro de p'pa' domo sua. Hanc p'deam terram dedi' eidem R'go' p' homag'io & seruicio suo.
 & in p'elambiu' tre' sue de R'mermond. & dimidie carucate tre' quam tenet in feodo de ayof
 foch' illi' sicut q' i' iuxta Et'ebet. faciend' vicu' h'nam p' rem seruiciu' vni' ayul' tal. P'cedo
 vero R'go' & h'edel' sui edificabunt & l'at' abunt infra sepel' huol. & omib' modis q' b' p'uenit
 terram illam infra diuial' h'ual' appabunt. ad op' suu'. Hus' cell'. Wille de heriz. hug' de
 cour. G. de sonest. Vnfrido de Gardino. Ric' de bolco. R'go' de R'ark' epac' e. Lau
 renco de berfelan. & q' t' as a L'uo.



Quia hanc Cartam vultur vel auditur
vra nos adille concellille et hic plena Carta ma confirmalle Alexand de p cch tota
et habend eadem Alexand et heredijs suis de nobis et heredijs iuris. licet. quec.
pularijs. et cum omnijs alijs iurib. libertatib. commoditatib. ay beneficis et pri
vilegijs et libertatib. ne quoquo modo spant valeant sine aliquo reuocamentu
Et reddendo nos et heredijs nostris annuatim. unum par calcarium
vno Roberto de Duns p dicitur et heredes nri totum tunc p dicitur in re
ditum est. p dicitur Alexand et heredijs suis contra omnes homines et feminas
donaco et concessio et plena Carte nostre confirmaco firme fut et stabile
Domini Alexand de ap. et ceteris. Reginaldo de Crautord. Waltero
de Craiden. Roberto de mand. et multis alijs.

Nostis quod cum in anno dacti in comitatu sempiterni...
 in tenemento de Langtoirund cum omni bus suis pertinencijs. Venend
 plenarie honorifice. In plaus mans. plaus. paluris. languis. aquis
 quibuslibet. tunc non nominatis qm nominatis ad decem terram de Lang
 toirund. Faciendo domino. Regi hominibus ducum inde debentium conlucem.
 in omni alio ducio consuetudine exactione et demanda seculari. Nos
 de Langtoirund cum omnibus iuribus. libertatibus et pertinencijs suis ut pre
 cedentibus. acquiescimus. acquiescimus et in futurum valendum. Et ut hec ita
 firmum. hanc Cartam sigilli nri manu nre fecimus roborari. In his testibus
 Robertus de Wyde milites nris. Secretarius de Schen. Decem



Carrick. But whether he was so styled in virtue of the courtesy in his wife's title, or under a new creation in his own right, does not appear. Of that marriage were born twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. The daughters and their marriages are stated by Mrs. Cumming Bruce in her recent work, "The Bruces and the Cumyns." A question has often been raised as to the birthplace of King Robert the Bruce. Some writers contend for Lochmaben Castle. But as his father and mother lived at the castle of Turnberry in Carrick, where the Countess's numerous family of sons and daughters appear to have been born, the probability is that the king was also born there.¹

A charter was granted by the seventh Lord of Annandale, also under the title of Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick and Lord of Annandale, to Sir William of Carlyle, knight, of a piece of land for the increase of the land of Kynemund, which is minutely described.²

Another charter was granted by "Robertus de Bruys, comes de Carrick, et dominus Vallis Anandie," to Alexander de Kethe, of the granter's tenement in Langforgrund. The charter bears no date. The granter's seal is still appended and entire. The shield bears the Bruce saltire and a chief. These were the armorial bearings of the Bruces before the marriage with the Countess of Carrick. Bruce took the name and style of Earl of Carrick; but he continued to carry his own arms without any addition or impaling those of his wife. The legend reads "S. Roberti de Brvs."³ This charter has been lithographed for this work and is here introduced. It is printed at length in the Appendix along with a translation. The handwriting is a very favourable specimen of a charter of the thirteenth century.

The eighth Bruce of Annandale was the most renowned and illustrious of them all, the hero of Bannockburn, Robert the First, King of Scotland; and among the numerous charters granted by him to his successful comrade in

¹ Mrs. Cumming Bruce unhesitatingly states that Robert Bruce was born at Turnberry Castle on 11th July 1274, p. 125.

² Charter in this volume, p. 7. The charter

bears no date, but it must have been granted after 1271, the date of the marriage of the granter and the Countess of Carrick.

³ Original charter at Glamis Castle.

arms, James, Lord of Douglas, knight, was one of the whole land of Polbuthy [Polmoodie], within the vale of Moffat. The land was to be held by the grantee and his heirs of the king and his heirs for rendering twelve broad arrows yearly. The charter bears date at Abirbrothoc, 15th December 1318.

The original charter is still preserved in the Douglas charter-chest, and by the kind permission of the Earl of Home, Baron Douglas of Douglas, a lithograph of it is here introduced. The charter itself is also printed.¹

Polbuthy forms part of the extensive Annandale estates, and contains the highest mountain range in the south of Scotland.

RANDOLPH PROVIDED TO ANNANDALE BY HIS UNCLE KING ROBERT BRUCE.

Sir Thomas Randolph was the nephew of King Robert Bruce, being the only son of Lady Isabel Bruce, eldest daughter of Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and sister of the king. Randolph inherited the martial spirit of the Bruces. He rendered great assistance to Bruce at Bannockburn, and the king rewarded him with a grant of the Bruce lordship of Annandale, as well as of the lordship of Man and the great earldom of Moray. Randolph thereafter bore the dignities of Earl of Moray and Lord of Annandale and Man. In all the charters granted by him he places Annandale before Man. His only daughter, Lady Agnes, married Patrick, ninth Earl of Dunbar and March. She is known as "Black Agnes of Dunbar," by reason, as Pitscottie says, she was "black-skinned." This woman, he adds, was of greater spirit than became a woman to be. She is also known as the heroine who successfully defended the castle of Dunbar when it was besieged for many months by the English in 1337. An arrow from one of the Scottish archers killed an English officer who was beside the Earl of Salisbury, one of the besiegers, and killed him on the spot. Salisbury exclaimed, "There comes one of my lady's tire pins; Agnes's love shafts go straight to the heart."²

¹ Page 8 of this volume.

² Tytler, vol. i. p. 428.

Mobius Dei gra Rex Scottar' Omnibus
concessisse et hac presenti carta uostra confir-
tam terram de Polbutch' infra Callem de
et habend' prefato Jacobo et heredibus suis
et quiete plenarie et honorifice cum omnibus a-
p'tinentibus seu aliquo iure p'tinere Valentibus
Jacobus et heredes sui Singulis Annis Duo-
demanda: In cui' Rei testimonium presenti Car-
ta de l'ite de l'ib'z Cancellario mo' Thoma Pau-
l'co de l'ech' Joh' Dychard et fergusio g'ar-
Regni in Carodectimo . . .

vobis hominibus totius terre Sue Saxonie nos dedisse
 esse dico et fidei meo Jacobo Dno de Douglas militi
 possidet per omnes terras divisas suas et metas Tenend
 de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate libere
 comoditatibus libertatibus et assistentis ad dnam terram
 in futurum reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris decem
 sagittas lanas pro omni alio servicio exactione seu
 parte nre sigillum nrm precepimus apponi. Testibus Bernar
 ulph Comite norwiche et dno norwiche. Willmo de Haya Po
 rescalli consiliis ap Abbatibus. Quintodecimo die Decembris Anno



George, tenth Earl of Dunbar and March, eldest son of Patrick, the ninth earl and Lady Agnes Randolph, was much disappointed that after his youngest sister Lady Elizabeth Dunbar had been betrothed to David, Duke of Rothesay, in the year 1399, the marriage was frustrated by Archibald, third Earl of Douglas. He was powerful enough to have the marriage of Rothesay celebrated with Mary, otherwise sometimes styled Marjory Douglas, his daughter, in February 1400. The Earl of Dunbar and March complained to King Henry the Fourth by letter, dated, at his castle of Dunbar, 18th February 1400, of the wrong done to him, and renounced his allegiance to the King of Scotland. The Earl of Dunbar and March subsequently made hostile inroads into Scotland, and, after several years, negotiated with the regent, Duke of Albany, for liberty to return home. During the absence of the Earl of Dunbar and March, from 1400 till 1409, Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, obtained possession of the lordship of Dunbar and the estates of the earldom of March, as well as the lordship of Annandale. Being possessed of these territories, Douglas declined to agree to the restoration of March unless he obtained the castle of Lochmaben and the lordship of Annandale, in lieu of the castle of Dunbar and the earldom of March. Following out that arrangement, a charter was granted by the regent, Duke of Albany, at Haddington, on 2d October 1409, to his cousin Archibald, Earl of Douglas and Lord of Galloway, of the lordship of Annandale. The charter narrates that the fee of the lordship of Annandale belonged to George of Dunbar, son and heir of George, Earl of March, and that George the son and George the earl resigned the fee and frank-tenement at Haddington in presence of most part of the lords and barons of the kingdom. The lordship of Annandale was to be held by the Earl of Douglas and the heirs-male of his body, whom failing, by the Earl of March and his nearest lawful heirs whomsoever.¹

The lordship of Annandale appears to have been enjoyed by Black Agnes as part of the inheritance of her father, the renowned regent, and her brother

¹ Registrum Magni Sigilli, vol. i. p. 241, No. 47.

John, Earl of Moray, his son. King David the Second, however, was in possession of the lordship of Annandale in the year 1361, when, on the 10th December of that year, he granted a charter at Mouswald to John Carruthers. The attestation of the charter bears that the granter's seal of the lordship of Annandale was appended to the charter.¹ King David the Second, as Lord of Annandale, had thus a special seal which he used for all grants of lands applicable to that lordship. The son of Lady Agnes of Dunbar, George, tenth Earl of Dunbar and March, under the additional designation "Dominus vallis Anandie et Mannie," granted a charter in 1375 to which is appended his special seal applicable to Annandale.²

When the Douglas family were in possession of the lordship of Annandale, they quartered the Douglas arms with the arms of Annandale as used in the time of the Bruces, but without the lion passant in chief. The Princess Margaret Stewart, eldest daughter of King Robert the Third, survived her husband, the first Duke of Touraine. The duchess was also styled Lady of Annandale in a crown charter dated 3d May 1426. Her armorial seal quartered the arms of Annandale with those of Touraine and Douglas. Soon after the Earl of Douglas obtained the formal grant of the lordship of Annandale in 1409, he, by charter dated 8th February of that year, granted to Sir Herbert Maxwell the office of steward of Annandale. That office, with the separate one of warden of the marches, led chiefly to the long feuds between the Maxwells and the Johnstones.

The lordship of Annandale continued to be enjoyed by the Douglasses from the time of Archibald, the fourth earl, in 1400, till the death without male heirs of his body of William, sixth Earl of Douglas, in 1440, when, George, eleventh Earl of March, to whom it would have devolved in terms of the limitation in the grant of 1409, being under sentence of forfeiture, it passed to the crown.

¹ Appendix to Sixth Report to the Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts, pp. 709, 710.

² *Ibid.* p. 710.

During the possession of Annandale by the Douglasses they quartered the Bruce arms of Annandale with their own. Three of the armorial seals of the Douglasses as Dukes of Touraine are here introduced to show the form in which the Annandale saltire and chief were quartered.



2.—Seal of Archibald, first Duke of Touraine, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway and Annandale.



3.—Seal of Archibald, second Duke of Touraine, Earl of Douglas, etc., Lord of Lauder and Annandale.



1.—Seal of Princess Margaret Stewart, Duchess of Touraine, Countess of Douglas, Lady of Galloway and Annandale.

EDWARD BRUCE, EARL OF CARRICK AND KING OF IRELAND.

On his succession to the crown of Scotland, King Robert the Bruce showed great generosity in providing large territories to his relatives and friends who had assisted him in his long-sustained struggles for the crown. We have seen that he provided to his nephew Randolph the lordships of Annandale and Man, and also the great earldom of Moray. The king also provided the ancient earldom of Carrick to his brother Edward Bruce, who thereafter became Earl of Carrick. Being of the warlike spirit of his race, the Irish of Ulster, when in their troubles, invited him to come to their aid and assistance, and also acknowledged him as their sovereign. He landed at Carrick-Fergus on 25th May 1315, and was solemnly crowned King of Ireland 2d May 1316. But he did not enjoy the kingdom long, having fallen at the battle of Dundalk on 5th October 1318. During the two years in which Edward Bruce was King of Ireland, he granted, under the style and title of "Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Hibernie," to John of Carlton, the land of Dalmakeran and others. Those formed part of the earldom of Carrick. The reddendo was yearly three sufficient spears on Christmas day at the head manor of Turnbery, and three suits yearly at the granter's court at Girvan. That charter was confirmed by King Robert the Bruce at Scone on 6th July, eighteenth year of his reign (1324). The original confirmation charter is in the charter-chest of Sir Reginald Cathcart of Carlton, Baronet, by whose permission a facsimile is here introduced. The original is printed in the Appendix to this volume, along with a translation.

Edward Bruce, Earl of Carrick and King of Ireland, left no legitimate issue. But his three sons, Robert, Alexander, and Thomas, were successively styled Earls of Carrick. Thomas died without issue, when the earldom of Carrick reverted to the crown.

Alexander Stewart, Earl of March and Lord of Annandale, second son of King James the Second, was made Warden of the March by an act of parlia-



Robertus dei gra Rex Scotorum Omnibus probis h
incallexisse Cartam bone memorie sui Edmudi
Cancellarii. n in aliqua sui pre vicariam in ho
mombz totius dre sue Saltem. Datas nos dedisse
q Homagio & Servicio suo denariatam dre. de Dal
denariatam dre del Enach et denariatam dre de
oretas Tenend & Habend eadem Johi & heredibz su
plena & honorifica. at omibz libertatibz comoditatibz
aliquo iure. valentibz. puenere reddendo. inde annuo
competentes. die paschalis sui apud Capricale ma... a
Curie nre de Gornau ad ea anni. placata Capricalia
testoni. pntibz sigillu nre pceptu appon testibz
tibz Gilbro filio dofwaldi. Ricard Edger Colmo p
Cartam. in omibz punciis. articulis. & condiciombz sui
& heredibz suis in ppetuum confirmamus. In cui
testibz Beruardo abbate. de Abwibz. Cancefro nre.
Ecc mare scallo nre milicibz. apud Sconam. vicefrano

hominibus totius die sue salutem. Datas nos insperasse ac veraciter
 dei gratia Regis Hibernie fratris nostri Edwardi. non abolitam. non
 hec verba. Edwardus dei gratia Rex Hibernie. Omnibus probis
 concessisse et hac presentia carta nostra confirmasse Johanni de Cartou
 de Almskeran. quadrangularem diem del Cant' sup' qua sita est insula
 de Cruerwassp. cum pertinentiis. p' omnes terras divisas suas et
 suis. de nobis et heredibus nostris. in feodo et hereditate libere. quiete
 et pacifice. et iuris pertinentiis ad terras suas pertinentibus. seu
 pertinentiis. nobis et heredibus nostris presentibus et heredibus nostris. vel la-
 a de Cruberz. et faciendo annuatim
 illa p' omni alio iudicio exactione et demanda seculari. In cuius rei
 testimo. Philippo de Aroubray Adam moer. Johne de Cuodoliam militem
 filio Duncani. Johne filio Sergusij. et alius. Quorum quidem
 ius forma parte. et effectu. Ratificam. approbam. et pro nobis
 et testimo presentia carta nostra sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi
 d. Waltero dea. Roberto de Hara. Const. nostro et Roberto de
 anno regni die Julij. Anno Regni nostri Edwardi octavo.

ment passed on 4th August 1455.¹ He was afterwards created Duke of Albany. But having subsequently declared war against his brother King James the Third, and assumed the royal style of "Alexander, King of Scotland," his peerages and landed estates were, by act of parliament passed on 1st October 1487, annexed to the crown.²

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON THE BREVITY OF EARLY CHARTERS.

In his interesting and valuable work, "Scotland as it Was and as it Is," the Duke of Argyll enters on the question of "The Age of Charters" in the second chapter. In his researches his Grace was struck, as most charter scholars have been, by the brevity of the early charters in comparison with the verbosity of later writs. "Bits of parchment," the duke says, "one inch in breadth, and a very few inches in length, were enough to convey great earldoms and baronies in the days of David I. Eleven lines on a small parchment conferred the whole of Annandale upon an ancestor of King Robert the Bruce."³ The brevity of early charters, however, is not without exception. Thus, the second charter, printed in this work, by William Bruce, fourth of Annandale, to Adam of Carlyle, son of Robert, of the lands of Kinmont, contains thirty-seven lines of print, and gives a minute and extensive description of the marches of the lands. This charter is dated between 1194 and 1214. Several of the other early charters here printed also contain minute descriptions of the boundaries of the lands conveyed.

His Grace of Argyll is himself possessed of one of the largest parchment charters in Scotland. It was granted by King Charles the Second to Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, and is dated 15th October 1667. It contains the whole earldom of Argyll. So minute is the description of the extensive High-

¹ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 43.

² *Ibid.* pp. 179, 180. Previous to the passing of that act, the Duke of Albany was accidentally killed at Paris in 1485 by the

splinter of a lance at a tournament, and he was interred in the Celestins in Paris.

³ "Scotland as it Was and as it Is," vol. i. pp. 52, 53.

land earldom that the parchment on which the charter is engrossed measures in length five feet one inch, and in breadth four feet three inches, giving a surface of nearly twenty-two square feet. The charter contains two hundred and thirty-seven lines, and every line, taking an average, contains one hundred and three words, which gives a total of words in the charter of *twenty-four thousand four hundred and eleven words*.

UPPER ANNANDALE.

The district of Upper Annandale forms an important and interesting part of Dumfriesshire. The hills and dales, which are characteristic features, give to this portion of the dale a diversified beauty, and even grandeur, which have not failed to attract the attention and to engage the pen both of the poet and of the romancer. The district includes the three dales of Annan, Moffat, and Evan, so named after the three waters whose channels they respectively follow. Annandale traverses the central portion of Dumfriesshire from north to south, while Moffatdale flanks it on the east, and Evandale on the west, the three dales in their course being almost parallel to each other.

The lands of Moffatdale and Evandale were long a Herries and Maxwell possession. King James the Second granted to David Heris of Trareglis and Margaret Creichtoune, daughter of Robert Creichtoune of Sanquhar, knight, forty merklands in Avandale and four merklands in Hutton, which John Heris, father of the grantee, resigned in the hands of the king as tutor and governor to his son Alexander, Duke of Albany, Earl of March, and Lord of Annandale.¹ It appears from this charter that John Herries was the first possessor of Evandale of the family of Herries. The king, in appointing Herbert Herries as curator to John Herries, excepted from his charge a forty pound land to be given to David the son.² In 1464 he witnesses a charter as Sir David Heris of Avandale.³

¹ Dated 20th July 1459, Register of the Great Seal, vol. ii. No. 734.

² 24th January 1458-9, *ibid.* No. 668.

³ 21st October, *ibid.* No. 816.

At a later date Moffatdale came into the possession of the Herries family. King James the Third granted a charter to Henry, son of James of Douglas, lord of Dalkeith, and to Margaret Douglas, his spouse, of the lands of Moffatdale and others.¹ By the year 1486 they had come into the possession of the Herries family; for the same king in that year granted a charter to Herbert Herries, son and apparent heir of David Herries of Terreglis, of the lands of Moffatdale, Avindale, and others.²

In the time of William, third Lord Herries, the lands of Moffatdale and Evandale, which had previously been included in the BARONY OF HERRIES, were erected into a barony called the BARONY OF MOFFATDALE AND EVANDALE. This must have taken place in or prior to 1550, at which date the barony of Moffatdale and Evandale is mentioned in a precept from the chancery of Queen Mary, and it gives an importance to the lands at this early period.³

By the marriage, in 1547, of the Herries co-heiress, Agnes, eldest daughter of William, third Lord Herries, to Sir John Maxwell, second son of Robert, fifth Lord Maxwell, the Herries estates, including the lands of Moffatdale and Evandale, passed into the possession of Sir John Maxwell, who in 1566 was created Lord Herries.⁴ The lands of Moffatdale and Evandale continued after this to form a part of the Herries and Maxwell estates for upwards of sixty years, when the tenure of them by the Herries family ceased, and they were added to the Johnstone estates.

In the year 1629 the lands and barony of Moffatdale and Evandale were purchased by James Johnstone, afterwards first Earl of Hartfell, from John Maxwell, Lord Herries, and his son John, Master of Herries, for 27,000 merks. The sale is described in the Memoir of the earl.⁵

¹ Crown Charter, dated 3rd September 1473. [Register of the Great Seal, vol. ii. No. 1138.]

² 1st June 1486, *ibid.* No. 1654.

³ 13th February 1550. [Inventories of the Maxwell, Herries, and Nithsdale Muni-

ments, p. 159, No. 86.]

⁴ He received a third part of the extensive Herries estates by his wife, and he acquired the remaining two-thirds from the other co-heiresses, the two younger sisters of Agnes.

⁵ P. clxxv. of this volume.

The remaining dale is that of Annan. This territory continued, as already stated, in possession of the families of Bruce, Randolph, March and Douglas, till the year 1440, when it lapsed to the crown. Thereafter the lordship of Annandale was administered by officers of the crown, until it was bestowed, along with the earldom of March, upon Alexander, second son of King James the Second, and afterwards Duke of Albany, on or before 4th August 1455, when the gift to him of the lordship of Annandale is mentioned.¹ Upon the subsequent forfeiture of the Duke of Albany, the lordship of Annandale and the castle of Lochmaben were annexed to the crown, by act of parliament, and again administered by royal officials.²

The office of steward of Annandale was held under the crown by the family of Maxwell, in the same manner as they had previously held it under the Douglasses.³ They continued to hold it till it was forfeited with the estates by the attainder of John, ninth Lord Maxwell, in the year 1608. After being some years in the hands of the crown, King James the Sixth conferred the heritable office of steward of Annandale upon John Murray of Lochmaben, afterwards raised to the peerage by the style of Earl of Annandale.⁴ On the failure of his heirs the office of heritable steward of Annandale, along with the title of Earl, was conferred by King Charles the Second on James Johnstone, Earl of Annandale and Hartfell.⁵ The courts of the stewartry were held at Lochmaben. For the same period the Johnstone chiefs were lords of the regality of Moffat, holding their regality courts at Moffat.⁶ On the passing of the act of parliament for the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in the year 1747, George, third Marquis of Annandale, was allowed £2200 for the stewartry of Annandale, and for the regality of Moffat £800, in all £3000 sterling in full of his claim for £11,000.

¹ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 43.

² 1st October 1487. *Ibid.* p. 179.

³ Exchequer Rolls, vol. xi. pp. 340*, 341*.

⁴ 4th March 1617, Acts of the Parliaments

of Scotland, vol. iv. pp. 664, 665.

⁵ 23rd April 1662, Annandale Peerage, Minutes of Evidence, 1844, pp. 1166, 1167.

⁶ Annandale Peerage, Minutes of Evidence, 1876, p. 103.

Situated within the regality just mentioned is Moffat Spa, described in the Memoir of James, Earl of Annandale and Hartfell. The medicinal well at the spa has maintained its celebrity since its discovery, variously said to be in 1633 and 1653. Attracting visitors to its waters for so long a period, it has become the scene of many interesting associations. An order was issued, signed by General Monck and other three of Cromwell's council in Scotland, for a grant of £25 sterling from the vacant stipends of the parishes of Moffat and Kirkpatrick-juxta to improve the well and enclose it with a wall.¹ The healing virtues of the well at the time are shown in the case of Lady Mary Scott, the youthful Countess of Buccleuch. She visited the well in search of health under the advice of no less than ten physicians and surgeons, met in consultation about her case.²

Several of the annual visitors to the spa about a century later are also named in this volume.³ One of these, Thomas Graham of Balgowan, afterwards Lord Lynedoch, was a Johnstone by descent on his mother's side, being the grandson of Lady Henrietta Johnstone, countess of the first Earl of Hopetoun.⁴ James Macpherson, of Ossian fame, while acting as tutor to Graham at Moffat House, commenced his translations there which brought him celebrity. John Home, the author of "Douglas," and David Hume were also visitors at the spa.

About four miles from Moffat, on the old Edinburgh road, in the parish

¹ P. ccxxii of this volume.

² P. ccxxi, *ibid.*

³ Pp. cccxxxv, cccxxxvi, *ibid.*

⁴ Thomas Graham succeeded to the estate of Balgowan on the death of his father in 1767. James, third Earl of Hopetoun, and his cousin Thomas Graham were extremely like each other in personal appearance. Graham married the Hon. Mary Cathcart, whose portrait by Gainsborough is so much admired. He acquired the estate of Lyne-

doch in 1785. After the death of his wife he entered the military profession. He raised the 90th Regiment, and took a leading part in most of the Peninsular War. He defeated the French at Barossa in 1811. He was the bearer of the insignia of the Order of the Garter to Wellington in 1813. He was made a peer under the title of Lord Lynedoch, with a pension of £2000, at the close of the war in 1814. He died in December 1843, without issue, when his peerage became extinct.

of Moffat and dale of Annan, is Ericstane, the property of Mr. Hope Johnstone, frequently called Braefoot, from being at the foot of the brae or hill of Ericstane. The lands of the farm of Ericstane extend from the farmhouse, a distance of about two miles, to the popularly called "Deil's Beef Tub." The old Edinburgh road crosses the Annan opposite the farmhouse, and then ascends the brae or hill. The new Edinburgh road, formed in continuation of the old one, passes close to the brink of the precipice of the Tub at the highest part of Ericstane. The bottom of the Tub can be seen from the road. Meikleholmside farmhouse, which also, with the farm, belongs to Mr. Hope Johnstone, bounds the farm of Ericstane on the south. The height of the Tub from the bottom to the south side of the old Edinburgh road is about one hundred and fifty yards. On the northern side the Tub is both higher and steeper, and one hundred and seventy yards is about the average height all round.

The Tub is described in *Redgauntlet* by Sir Walter Scott, who says, "It looks as if four hills were laying their heads together to shut out daylight from the dark hollow space between them."¹ It was formerly used by the Johnstones for penning sheep. In this connection it received the name applied to it by Sir Walter Scott and others of "The Marquis's Beef stand," or "The Beef stand of the Johnstones." The Tub is open only on the south-east side for access for cattle for about a third of its whole circumference.

¹ *Tales and Romances of the Author of Waverley*, 1833, vol. iii. p. 201. Sir Walter narrates the incident of Mr. Maxwell of Summertrees escaping from an armed escort in 1745, when on his way to Carlisle for trial as one of the Jacobites, by flinging his plaid around him and throwing himself on his side and rolling downwards to the bottom of the Tub, and so getting clear away. With reference to this story, it may be pointed out that certain parts of the Tub, particularly on the south, are covered with long grass, and it is possible that a person might roll to the

bottom without being killed. But this would be impossible on the rocky portions. It may be mentioned here in connection with the Dairsie Latimer who figures so largely in *Redgauntlet*, that in the Inventory of Annandale writs there is mention of "a laird Latimer" who held property near Ecclefechan. Mr. Maxwell of Summertrees is a mere myth created by Sir Walter in place of the real person of the name of MacEwen or MacMillan, whom Sir Walter once saw in his youth. [*Redgauntlet*, Border edition, vol. ii. p. 343.]

At the top of Ericstane hill, at the northern point of the head of the Tub, the Annan takes its rise out of open ditch water. About a mile north-east of the Annan is the source of the Tweed in springs or open ditch water. The Tweed falls in the opposite side of the hill from the Annan. The rivers Clyde and Evan rise respectively about a mile west of the Annan in Lanarkshire, the former flowing from its source northwards and the latter southwards.

The old mansion-house of Corehead, now belonging to Mr. Younger, stands on the east side of the Tub and at the foot of that part of it known as Corehead hill. The adjacent property to the east is Newton, which includes part of Hartfell Hill, lately acquired by Mr. Younger from the Duke of Buccleuch. Next to Newton, still to the east, is the great Hartfell Hill which as a part of Cappelgill in Moffatdale belongs to Mr. Hope Johnstone. The mountain known as Saddle Yoke also forms part of Cappelgill. The south and east portions of Hartfell, belonging to Mr. Hope Johnstone, form the furthest points north and west of Cappelgill. Corrifin is to the north of Cappelgill, and is the furthest north property on the Annandale estates. Corrifin is the proper spelling of the place, as shown by the ancient writs, and not Corrifferan, as in the Ordnance Survey and in modern use. It is bounded by Peeblesshire. Polmoodie lies to the north-east of Corrifin,

“ Where wild Polmoody's mountains tower,
Full many a wight their vigils keep ; ”¹

and Loch Skene and the Grey Mare's Tail are both on that part of Polmoodie called Birkhill,

“ Where, deep deep down, and far within,
Toils with the rocks the roaring linn ;
Then, issuing forth, one foamy wave,
And wheeling round the Giant's Grave,
White as the snowy charger's tail
Drives down the pass of Moffatdale.”²

¹ Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 78.

² Scott's "Marmion," Canto Second, Introduction.

Birkhill farm, next Polmoodie, is the furthest property on the Annandale estates to the north-east in the county of Dumfries. The White Coomb hill is, for the greater part of it, a portion of Polmoodie.¹

Meikle Corrifin belonged to a family named Moffat. John Moffat left three daughters co-heiresses of his estate. John Johnstone of Johnstone bought her third from Janet Moffat in 1543. The rest of Corrifin, after passing through the hands of Johnstone of Raecleuch, Philip Scott of Dryhope and others, was bought by James Johnstone of Johnstone from Dr. Theodore Hay for the sum of 4500 merks.²

Little Corrifane, or as it was sometimes called Corriffholm, was sold under reversion by John, Lord Herries, to James Johnstone, for a feu-farm of £3 Scots yearly, "at two terms, together with the said James Johnstone his personal service against all mortals except the king and the laird of Johnstone his chief allenary, and specially serving the said lord once in the year to the burgh of Edinburgh upon horseback, upon his own expences, if required."³

The district of Upper Annandale has many interesting associations. In the wild and rocky recesses of the mountains of Moffatdale, just described, many of the covenanters found a secure hiding place in the times of persecution under Charles the Second and James the Seventh, while many others falling into the hands of Claverhouse and his dragoons were mercilessly shot and buried where they fell. Moffatdale abounds with incidents of the twenty-eight years' persecution. Both Sir Walter Scott and James Hogg, the Ettrick

¹ In Sir Walter Scott's "Abbot," vol. i. p. 256, reference is made to the Scaurs of Polmoodie for falcon's nests. Dob's Linn on the wild heights of Polmoodie is described by both Scott and Hogg [Waverley Novels, vol. xi. p. 114]. To show the size of the farms under review, it may be noticed that in the valuation roll of the shire of Dumfries for the year 1871-2, the farm of Polmoodie

is entered as of the yearly value of £925 sterling; and Capelgill and Corriferran of the value of £1350 sterling yearly.

² 19th and 29th December 1628. [Annandale Inventory.]

³ 4th September 1620. The lauds were redeemed by James, Lord Johnstone, 23rd April and 12th May 1635. [Annandale Inventory.]

Shepherd, have made the places in Moffatdale and Annandale, and the stirring incidents of these times connected with them, occupy a large space in their romances and poetry. Referring to Claverhouse and his famous charger, Sir Walter mentions the tradition that the horse was so fleet and its rider so expert that they outstripped and *coted* or turned a hare upon the Bran Law near the head of Moffat water, "where," he says, "no merely earthly horse could keep its feet or merely mortal rider could keep the saddle."¹ In his *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, Hogg, for the benefit of the credulous, alleges that the mark of the feet of the courser of Claverhouse is still shown on a steep nearly perpendicular, below the Bubbly Craig, along which its rider is said to have ridden at full speed to keep sight of a party of the flying covenanters.² Craigieburn in Moffatdale is celebrated in Hogg's *Mountain Bard* in "Mess John," in which figures "The Bonny Lass of Craigyburn." And the *Evan Water* is the subject of Wordsworth's sonnet entitled "Avon Water."

THE TWO CARRUTHERS HEIRESES OF MOUSWALD AND LOGAN TENEMENT OR
POCORNAL, ETC., IN ANNANDALE.

Recent visits to Annandale have reminded the writer of these pages of a former visit which he made there nearly half a century ago. That visit had special reference to a legal question then depending in the Court of Session, between his Grace, the late Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., as proprietor of the lands of Pocornal or Logan tenement, including Woodfoot, and the late Mr. Hope Johnstone of Annandale, as patron of the parish of Moffat. The question arose in the locality of the stipend of the minister of that parish. The writer had then the honour to be one of the law agents of his Grace, and in that capacity it was his duty to investigate the question at issue, which had reference to the valuation of the teinds of his

¹ *Redgauntlet*, *Waverley Novels*, Ed. 1830, vol. x. p. 141.

² *Hogg's Brownie of Bodsbeck*, chapter ix.

Grace's lands. The result of these investigations was stated by him in the legal process in a paper entitled "Revised objections for his Grace to the scheme printed in the locality of Moffat in 1852." That legal document disclosed a very interesting chapter in the history of two heiresses of Carruthers or Mouswald, a barony in Annandale, ending in the tragic death of the younger of them on 25th September [1564].

Simon Carruthers of Mouswald at his death, *circa* 1548, left no son, but two daughters, Janet and Marion, who were judicially acknowledged co-heiresses of Mouswald. Immediately on the death of their father, or on 13th August 1548, Queen Mary granted to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig the ward and marriage of these youthful co-heiresses. Their mother was a sister of Charles Murray of Cockpool, who was an influential proprietor in Annandale. He appears to have been jealous of the gift of the ward and marriage of his two nieces having been bestowed by Queen Mary on his neighbour, Sir James Douglas. The laird of Cockpool set himself to thwart the benefit of the gift to Douglas, at least in reference to the younger of the co-heiresses, and she ended her life by committing suicide while residing with him at his castle of Cumlongan.

When Sir James Douglas received the gift of the ward and marriage of the two daughters of Simon Carruthers they were barred from succeeding to their paternal landed inheritance by an entail. Acting in their interests, Sir James, at his own expense, procured the reduction of the entail. He also made payment of £2000 to John Carruthers, who claimed to be heir of entail to Simon Carruthers. By these means he secured them in their succession to their father's estates. The gift of their ward and marriage had cost him £1000, and he had for about twelve years sustained them in food, clothing, and other necessaries. The estate of Mouswald, to which they were now the heiresses, had not been a very profitable one to Simon Carruthers, their father. It was situated in "sa troublus" and "sa brokin ane cuntre," that "the maist part was ewthir reft and withhaldin fra him or laid waist."

In these circumstances, holding as he did that his wards "culd neuir haue broukit" their "awin leving peciabilie," Sir James Douglas, following out his legal rights under the royal gift by Queen Mary, entered into a contract with Janet Carruthers, the elder of the co-heiresses. As arranged by that contract, Janet married Thomas Roresoun of Bardannoch. Sir James Douglas engaged to obtain infetment of conjunct fee to Thomas and her, and the survivor of them and their heirs, in the £5 land of Drumragane, in the parish of Glencairn.¹ Thomas Roreson received with Janet Carruthers the sum of one thousand merks in name of tocher by Sir James Douglas, who also provided the heiress and her husband and their servants in sustenance for the space of two years. In return for these advantages conferred on her by Sir James Douglas, Janet disponed to him her half of the lands and barony of Mouswald. The charter granting these lands to Sir James Douglas was confirmed by Queen Mary on 8th January 1562.

After thus providing for the marriage and settlement in life of Janet, the elder co-heiress, Sir James Douglas next proposed a similar arrangement for Marion, the younger sister. But she did not follow the example of her sister, and refused the husband who was proposed to her. She also announced her intention to marry whomsoever she pleased, and to dispose of her right in Mouswald as she saw fit. Lest she should carry out her intentions, Sir James Douglas, on 29th January 1562, raised letters of inhibition to protect his legal rights under the gift of her ward and marriage. On the day following the date of the inhibition, and armed with it, Sir James Douglas visited his ward and offered her as a husband John M'Math, son and heir-apparent to John M'Math of Dalpedder, and required that her marriage to him should be celebrated at the time and place specified by him. But Marion Carruthers again refused his offer in the same

¹ Thomas Rorieson was on 10th July 1563 in the five merkland of Dunragane, etc. retoured heir to his father, Andrew Roricson, [Retours for Dumfriesshire, No. 6.]

peremptory manner as before, and intimated that "sche wold not be at the said James byddin."¹

Marion Carruthers having thus defied her lawful guardian, more litigation ensued between him on the one hand and herself on the other, acting under the advice of her relatives. Her case came before the Privy Council of Scotland, and an arrangement was made by that Court whereby Marion Carruthers was appointed to reside for a time at Borthwick Castle with John, Lord Borthwick, who appears to have been related to her. But while this arrangement was come to for her benefit, she was taken under obligation not to leave Lord Borthwick under a penalty of £2000, and she had to find caution that she would not marry a traitor or broken man. While thus under judicial supervision, Marion took a step incompatible with the legal provisions made for her in her gift of ward and marriage to Sir James Douglas. Her maternal uncle, Charles Murray of Cockpool, appears to have been her adviser, and she was induced to alienate her half of Mouswald to him. This alienation in his favour was confirmed by Queen Mary, on 24th June 1564. But Sir James Douglas succeeded in having the transaction declared null as an illegal subversion of the gift of her ward and marriage.

Baffled again in her unequal contest with a powerful legal guardian, she next retired to reside with her maternal uncle, Charles Murray of Cockpool, at his castle of Cumlongan. But there she did not find consolation. She took the fatal leap over the highest wall of the castle tower and fortalice, and, in the expressive vernacular of King James the Sixth, "thairthrow wilfullie breking of hir awin craig and banis quhairof sche deit." By that wilful act of suicide, the interest in the unfortunate Marion in Mouswald was escheated to the Crown. King James the Sixth, by gift under the Privy Seal, 17th October 1570, bestowed the interest forfeited by the unhappy suicide in

¹ The late Mr. Charles Steuart of Hillside, long the respected factor on the Annandale estate, after seeing the arrangements made by Sir James Douglas and Marion Carruthers,

expressed an opinion that no final judgment could be formed thereon without more information than was forthcoming.

Mouswald upon Sir William Douglas of Hawick, eldest son of Sir James Douglas. The second grandson of Sir William, James Douglas, was provided to Mouswald, and the Douglasses of Mouswald, as cadets of Drumlanrig, continued for upwards of a century, when Mouswald passed into other hands.¹

RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE BORDERS.

During the present century several important works have been prepared bearing on the history of the Scottish Border abbeys, as well as on the noble and baronial families on both sides of the Borders. His Grace the late Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., presented, in the year 1837, to the Bannatyne Club the "Liber de Mailros," in two volumes quarto. The work is illustrated with engravings of several of the ancient and beautiful charters, and also many of the armorial seals still appended to them. The wealth of illustration well entitled the work to the style of magnificent. Nine years later, in 1846, His Grace the late Duke of Roxburghe, K.T., presented to the same Club the "Liber de Calchou," in two volumes quarto. That work included a facsimile of the beautiful charter granted by King Malcolm the Fourth to the abbey, which contains in the initial letter of his Christian name two portraits in colours, which have reasonably been supposed to be representations of the youthful Malcolm and his grandfather, the venerable King

¹ The present owner of Mouswald is Mrs. Reid. Her eldest son, the late Mr. J. J. Reid, Queen's Remembrancer in Exchequer, wrote a paper on the "Barony of Mouswald, and Barons; a page of Border History" [Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1888-9, vol. xxiii. pp. 24-79]. It is chiefly derived from the information produced in the Locality of Moffat in 1852, as appears from the numerous references throughout. Mr. Reid's own researches added to

it make his paper a very readable one; although, from the private Drumlanrig Papers to which he seems to have had access, he animadverts too severely on Sir James Douglas as the guardian of the heiresses, without making comment on the conduct of Cockpool. If the poor heiress had followed the advice of her legal guardian, she might have had a better fate than that which she met with in the home of her uncle at Cumlongan.

David the First. A year later the same Club was successful in obtaining a third presentation of the "Liber de Driburgh" from the late John Spottiswoode, Esquire of Spottiswoode. Of the fourth Border Abbey of Jedburgh no cartulary is known to exist. But the noble owner, the Marquis of Lothian, K.T., who, with enlightened taste and patriotic liberality, has done so much to improve and preserve the remains of this splendid ecclesiastical building, has made collections of ancient charters connected with the abbey, with the view of preserving them in a record similar to the volume relating to his separate Abbey of Newbattle, which was presented by the late Marquis to the Bannatyne Club.

Family Histories of the Scottish Border noble and baronial houses have been numerous and exhaustive. The present Marquis of Lothian in the year 1875 printed the correspondence of Sir Robert Kerr, first Earl of Ancram, and his son William, third Earl of Lothian, in two volumes quarto, including many portraits of the families of Ancram and Lothian. The letters extend from the year 1616 to the year 1667, and form a very valuable collection of private and public correspondence.

Two years previous to the printing of the Kerr correspondence, the late William Lord Herries and his brother the late Honourable Marmaduke Maxwell of Terregles, printed, in the year 1873, the "Book of Carlaverock," in two large quarto volumes, which included the charters and correspondence of the Maxwell, Herries, and Nithsdale families, with exhaustive memoirs. Mr. Marmaduke Maxwell previously, in 1865, printed in one quarto volume "Inventories of the Maxwell, Herries, and Nithsdale Muniments."

The late Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, Baronet, printed in the year 1863 the "Pollok-Maxwell Charters and Correspondence," which was described by the late Mr. John Riddell, advocate, as a magazine or storehouse of historical information. The successor of Sir John Maxwell both in his baronetcy and his estates was his nephew, the late Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Baronet of Keir and Pollok, who in acknowledgment of his eminent literary

attainments was made a Knight of the Thistle. Sir William printed in the year 1875 "The Cartulary of Pollok-Maxwell" in one volume quarto. In the six quarto volumes now described the detailed history and abundant muniments of the great Border house of Maxwell have been more fully recorded than almost any other Border surname.

Following at a short interval, "The Scotts of Buccleuch" formed the subject of the distinguished Border House of Buccleuch, in two large quarto volumes printed in the year 1878, profusely illustrated with portraits, charters, correspondence, and other illustrations, all betokening the munificence of the late Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., who was in his day such a commanding figure in the Scottish Border.

Another great Border book under the title of "The Douglas Book," in four large quarto volumes, with numerous illustrations of charters and correspondence, was completed in the year 1885 for the late Earl of Home, Baron Douglas of Douglas, and his son and successor the present Earl. The history of the noble houses of Douglas and Angus, who were so prominently connected with the Borders as wardens and otherwise, are fully recorded in these four quarto volumes.

The privately-printed books now referred to chiefly relate to the Scottish side of the Borders.¹ But there is one book which refers mainly to the

¹ None of these works, nor any of the Border histories published by Mr. Redpath, in the year 1776, and other subsequent writers, make any special reference to the Johnstons in Aberdeenshire. In 1832 Mr. Alexander Johnston, writer to the signet, published a genealogical account of the Johnstons of Caskieben in the shire of Aberdeen. It is chiefly compiled, as he explains, from a manuscript history of the family by an unknown author, written about the year 1610. The first-named member of the family mentioned in their oldest writs, dated in the year 1380, is "Stivene Clerk." He acquired the

lands of Caskieben with the heiress, Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Garioch of Caskieben, knight. His descendants afterwards changed the name of the lands to Johnston, and took the designation of Johnston of that Ilk, as if they were the chief or head of all the Johnstones in Scotland. But the investigations made in the present history of the Johnstones, Earls and Marquises of Annandale, show that the alleged connection between the two families is fabulous. The reputed "Stivene Clerk" is not mentioned in any muniment of the Annandale family, which existed for at least five generations

English side, and it deserves honourable mention. The work is entitled, "Annals of the House of Percy." It consists of two noble volumes, printed for private circulation only, in 1867, by the present representative of the great house—his Grace Algernon-George Percy, Duke of Northumberland, K.G. The book is enriched with portraits, castles, armorial seals, and other illustrations.

The Percy Book was completed within two years after the Douglas Book, and they naturally attract notice, owing to the two heroic families of Douglas and Percy having made up so much of the history of the warfare on the Scottish and English borders.

The present work may be considered a fitting companion to the Maxwell and other histories now referred to, and as a record of the Johnstones, Earls and Marquises of Annandale. Although the detailed memoirs have not been brought down to the time of the late Mr. Hope Johnstone of Annandale, it cannot be overlooked how nobly and gallantly he maintained the struggle to protect the interests of his family for the peerages which he firmly believed to be as much his own as the landed estates which he enjoyed. He often expressed his wish that his family muniments should be properly arranged, but he passed away before his wish was accomplished. To the liberality of his grandson, the present representative of the house of Johnstone of Johnstone, this work really owes its existence. This is not the first occasion on which Mr. Hope Johnstone's public spirit has been shown. Soon after his succession to the Annandale estates the great wave of agricultural depression swept over the country, and threatened to be calamitous to not a few of the

at Johnstone in Annandale prior to his time. His name of Stephen never once occurs in the numerous generations of the real house of the Johnstones of Johnstone and Annandale from the year 1170 to the present chief of that house. Although of the same name, the Johnstons of Caskieben never appear in

any of the bonds of clanship entered into by the great Border clan of Johnstone. There are, however, many names other than Johnstone included in these bonds, showing that even they had a closer connection with that clan than the Johnstons of Caskieben had.

24



numerous and industrious tenantry on his estates. The enlightened consideration with which Mr. Hope Johnstone as proprietor co-operated with them to assist them in their struggles is well known, and a permanent memorial has been gracefully recorded in an address, which was presented to him on the 22nd of June 1883. The address is in the following terms:—

To

JOHN JAMES HOPE JOHNSTONE, ESQUIRE

OF ANNANDALE.

SIR,—The tenantry on your extensive estates of Annandale desire, by means of this address, to convey to you an expression of their feelings of respect and esteem towards you as their landlord.

Your family have long been distinguished by the cultivation of considerate and kindly relations with the tenantry on the estates, and no one ever enjoyed or deserved on this account, as also on general grounds, more profound respect than your lamented grandfather.

It is a high satisfaction and a source of sincere gratitude to us all that you have followed in his footsteps in the interest you have taken in our comfort and welfare.

The general agricultural depression, and the unfavourable seasons which so persistently prevailed over almost the whole country during recent years, influenced our interests to such an extent as to cause many of us to look on the situation with concern as one of great gravity indeed: and it was in these circumstances that your kindly interest in us was exhibited by your spontaneously offering us a reduction of ten per cent. from our rental. Not only has this reduction been with equal spontaneity again and again repeated, but you have given instructions for a revaluation of the pastoral farms on your estate.

We warmly appreciate these repeated acts of generous kindness, and

rejoice that your residence on the estates, and the lively personal interest you take therein, enables you to estimate the position correctly.

We also appreciate your desire and efforts to maintain the high reputation the estates have so long held for advanced agriculture and general improvements: and it is our desire, so far as in our power, to co-operate in such efforts.

In offering this expression of our sincere gratitude for your considerate and generous conduct towards us, we venture to hope that you may long be spared to enjoy your high position, and to receive the profound respect of your tenantry.

Moffat, 22nd June 1883.

The address was signed by all the tenantry on the Annandale estates, and is preserved at Raehills House. Some time afterwards the address was followed by a public banquet given by the tenantry and friends, during which Mr. Hope Johnstone made a feeling and appropriate reply to the address.

It now remains, in closing this Introduction, to acknowledge the courtesy shown by several noblemen and gentlemen in contributing charters of much interest for the present work. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., The Right Hon. the Earl of Home, Baron Douglas of Douglas, The Right Hon. the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, and Sir Reginald-Archibald-Edward Cathcart, Baronet of Carleton, all liberally permitted charters of the Bruces of Annandale both to be printed and lithographed for this work from their respective muniment rooms at Drumlanrig, Douglas, Glamis, and Killochan.

WILLIAM FRASER.

EDINBURGH, 32 CASTLE STREET,
December 1894.

TABULAR GENEALOGY
OF THE
JOHNSTONES OF JOHNSTONE,
EARLS AND MARQUISES OF ANNANDALE.

- I.—JOHN, who gave name to John-ston or Johnstone, in the parish of Johnstone, in the lordship of Annandale and shire of Dumfries. Gilbert, son of John, is named in writs dated after 1194, and John must therefore have been a prominent settler before that date, c. 1170-1194.
- II.—SIR GILBERT JOHNSTONE, KNIGHT, OF JOHNSTONE. He appears first as Gilbert, son of John, after 1194 as a witness to a charter by William de Brus, grandfather of Robert Bruce, the competitor for the Crown of Scotland, to Adam of Carlyle. About the same date he received land in Warmanby and in Annan, resigned in his favour under the designation of Gilbert, son of John, by Dunegal, son of Udard. He still held the same designation in an agreement dated 11th November 1218. In later writs he is styled "Gilbert de Jonistun" and "Sir Gilbert de Jonestun," circa 1230, when he held the rank of knighthood. He died before 1249. He was probably the father of
- III.—GILBERT OF JOHNSTONE, who in July 1249, along with the Earl of Menteith and Buchan and others, is a witness to a grant to Sir Robert Bruce (the competitor) of the lands of Ecclefechan. This Gilbert was apparently the father of
- IV.—1. SIR JOHN JOHNSTONE, KNIGHT, of the county of Dumfries, who swore fealty to the English king, 28th August 1296.
- IV.—2. GILBERT OF JOHNSTONE, who swore fealty to King Edward on 28th August 1296 at Berwick. He obtained from King Robert the Bruce, in or about 1309, lands in the county of Lanark.
- V.—1. JOHN JOHNSTONE, who is named as a witness in a charter dated between 1312 and 1332. Of him nothing further has been traced.
- V.—2. GILBERT OF JOHNSTONE, who is first named as a witness in a charter by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, Lord of Annandale and Man, in favour of William Murray, of the lands of Cumlongan and Ruthwell. His lands of Brackanthwaite were in 1333 bestowed by King Edward the Third upon Henry Percy. In 1347 he was present at an inquest at Lochmaben, and he is said to have died about 1370. He was succeeded by
- VI.—SIR JOHN JOHNSTONE, one of the most active leaders on the Borders, and one of the wardens of the West Marches. Sir John made stout resistance to the English between 1377 and 1379. He had safe-conducts to England in 1383 and 1385. In 1385 he received 300 francs d'or of the French subsidy brought by Sir John de Vienne. In 1398 he was one of the conservators of the truce on the Borders. He died before the year 1413, and was succeeded in Johnstone by his son
- VII.—ADAM JOHNSTONE OF JOHNSTONE, who was laird of Johnstone before 1413, when he received a safe-conduct into England. He took part in the battle of Sark on 23d October 1418, and he was afterwards one of the conservators of peace on the Borders. He died before May 1455. He married, after 1433, Janet Seton, widow of William Seton (son of Sir John Seton), and mother of George, first Lord Seton. He had issue, so far as ascertained by charter evidence,

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- VIII.—**JOHN JOHNSTONE OF JOHNSTONE**, who succeeded his father 1455. He was present at the battle of Arkinholm, 1st May 1455. He took part against the Douglasses, and in the royal expedition against their castle of Threave in Galloway. He was engaged in the battle of Lochmaben, 22d July 1484. The name of his wife is doubtful, unless Janet Herries, the mother of his son John, was his wife. He is last mentioned in February 1492-93. He had issue.
- GILBERT JOHNSTONE**, who is stated to have been a son of Adam, laird of Johnstone. He obtained, through his wife, Agnes Elphinstone, the lands of Elphinstone, in East Lothian, and was ancestor of the **JOHNSTONES OF ELPHINSTONE**, a family now extinct in the male line.
- ARCHIBALD JOHNSTONE**. John Johnstone of that ilk names his brother Archibald one of his bailies, in precept, dated 22d November 1476.
- WILLIAM JOHNSTONE**, also named between 1475 and 1481 as a brother of John, laird of Johnstone, but he was then deceased, *s.p.*
- IX.—**JAMES JOHNSTONE, YOUNGER, OF JOHNSTONE**. On 8th June 1478 he received from his father an annual rent of five merks Scots from a tenement in Dumfries. He appears to have predeceased his father. He had issue.
- JOHN**, who received Wamphray from his father in November 1476. He appears to have had a son John, laird of Wamphray, in 1511 and 1513, who married Katherine Boyle, and died *s.p.*
- A daughter, apparently married to Archibald Carruthers of Mouswald.
- X.—1. **JOHN JOHNSTONE OF JOHNSTONE**, who was infeft in Johnstone and others on 13th September 1484, died before 24th May 1488, without issue, when his brother Adam was infeft in Johnstone, etc.
- X.—2. **SIR ADAM JOHNSTONE OF JOHNSTONE**. He is referred to on 13th February 1489-90 as brother and heir of the late John Johnstone of that ilk. He was, in 1498, concerned in an attack on the house of Glendinning. He died before 21 November 1509. The name of his wife was Marion Scott, widow of Archibald Carruthers, younger of Mouswald. He had issue, apparently two sons.
- XI.—**JAMES JOHNSTONE OF JOHNSTONE**, who, in 1504, was surety for his father, and probably of age. He had, on 2d November 1509, a charter from King James the Fourth of the lands of Johnstone and others, appraised for justiciary fines due by his father Adam. In 1516 he had a charter from King James the Fifth of the lands of Whitrigs and others in the lordship of Corrie. In 1523 he was one of the keepers of the West Marches. He died in August 1524. His wife was Mary, eldest daughter of John, fourth Lord Maxwell. He had issue.
- WILLIAM JOHNSTONE**, brother of James Johnstone of that ilk, 9th March 1519-20. This William is not named in the Johnstone entail of 1543, and probably died *s.p.*
- XII.—**JOHN JOHNSTONE OF JOHNSTONE**, born 1507, succeeded his father in 1524. On 2d March 1542-3, he obtained a crown charter erecting his lands into the Barony of Johnstone, and entailing them upon himself and his sons James and Robert, and upon his brothers Adam, William, John, and Simon Johnstone, successively. He is frequently named as responsible for his clan to the government. He died on 8th November 1567. He was twice married, first, to Elizabeth Jardine, who died in December 1544; secondly, to Nicola Douglas, daughter of James Douglas of Drumlanrig. He had issue.
- ADAM JOHNSTONE** of Corrie, to whom his father granted the lands of Corrie. He is named in his brother's entail of 1542-3. He died in 1544. He left issue a son James, whose grandson, George, resigned his rights in 1623 to Sir James Johnstone of Johnstone, for the lands of Girthhead. The male line of Adam Johnstone ended in 1750, when the Johnstones of Corrie and Girthhead were represented by four co-heiresses.
- WILLIAM JOHNSTONE**, who is named in his brother's entail of date 2d March 1542-3, and also in a contract dated in 1558. He died *s.p.*
- JOHN JOHNSTONE**, designated brother-german of his three elder brothers in the Crown charter of 1542-3. He is also referred to in December 1543.
- SIMON JOHNSTONE**, named in the entail of 1542-3. In 1546 he resigned the lands of Erenynie, in Crossmichael, in favour of his brother John Johnstone of Johnstone.
- JAMES JOHNSTONE**. He died before 1561, leaving issue by his wife Margaret M'Lellan, who survived him. He held the lands of Wamphray and Pocornell. His male line ended in 1656 by the death of John Johnstone of Wamphray, who left an only daughter, Janet Johnstone.
- JAMES (or JOHN)**, abbot of Souleseat, named in 1543 as brother to the laird of Johnstone. He died *s.p.*
- MARIOTA JOHNSTONE**, married, in 1544, Symon Carrutheris of Mouswald. She had sasine for life on 12th January 1544 in Middlebye and Haitlandhill.
- DAVID and JOHN**, who received a charter of legitimation in 1543.
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<p>XIII.—JAMES JOHNSTONE, YOUNGER OF JOHNSTONE, who was born previous to 31st October 1539. He never succeeded to the estates, having predeceased his father before May 1552, when his widow, Margaret Hamilton, married David Douglas of Cockburnspath. He had issue one son and one daughter.</p>	<p>ROBERT JOHNSTONE (second son by the first marriage), who received RAECLEUCH and the PARSONAGE of LOCHMABEN. He died at Carnsalloch on 10th May 1592, survived by his wife, Marion Maxwell, who died on or after 31st October 1601. He had issue two sons, Robert and Mungo. Robert was tutor of his cousin, James, afterwards first Lord Johnstone. In 1656 the family was represented only by two females, Elizabeth, married to James Grierson, and Mary, only child and heiress of Robert Johnstone of Stapleton, who married Robert Young of Auchenskewoth 1690.</p>	<p>JOHN JOHNSTONE, of Lochhouse (eldest son of second marriage), who had a charter in 1595 of part of the church lands of Moffat, Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and Dryfesdale. He was executed on 23d September 1603. His only son James was retoured heir to him on 18th May 1630. This James Johnstone became of Neiss, in Moffatdale, and he died before 1679, without issue.</p> <p>JAMES JOHNSTONE, known as Captain James Johnstone of Lochhouse. He died before 8th September 1632, without lawful issue. He had a natural son, James Johnstone of Corehead. Male line extinct.</p>	<p>DOROTHEA, said to have married John Maitland of Auchingassel.</p> <p>MARGARET, who married, in 1566, Christopher, son of Edward Irving of Bonshaw.</p> <p>ELIZABETH.</p> <p>MARGARET, natural daughter by Giles Ewart, married, in 1531, Ninian Graham, son of Robert Graham of Thornick, and had issue. She died before 1546.</p>	<p>JAMES JOHNSTONE of Hardgraif. Had Crown charter of Hardgraif, 1st September 1540.</p> <p>DAVID JOHNSTONE. Both natural sons.</p>
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<p>XIV.—SIR JOHN JOHNSTONE OF JOHNSTONE, KNIGHT, OF DUNSKELLIE, who succeeded his grandfather in November 1567. He was zealous in public affairs, and for a time an ardent supporter of Queen Mary. He was, however, obliged to submit to the king's government. He was twice warden of the West Marches, the second time under the government of James Stewart, Earl of Arran. In 1584 he was made a knight. In 1585, his house of Lochwood was burned by the Maxwells, along with his charter-chest, and all his family muniments. He died on 5th June 1587. He married Margaret Scott, daughter of Sir William Scott, younger of Buecleuch, who survived him for many years. They had issue.</p>	<p>JEAN JOHNSTONE, who married (contract dated 1st August 1551) William Carlyle, eldest son of Michael, Lord Carlyle, and had issue.</p>
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<p>XV.—SIR JAMES JOHNSTONE OF JOHNSTONE, called also of DUNSKELLIE. He was born about 1567, and succeeded his father in 1587. In 1580 he received from King James the Sixth a charter conferring upon him for life the abbacy of Holywood. In 1588 he was retoured heir of his father in the lands and barony of Johnstone. He was made a knight at the coronation of Queen Anne, 1590. He and Lord Maxwell endeavoured to enter into friendly relations, but their feud burst out more fiercely than before, and culminated in the battle of Dryfesands on 7th December 1593, when John, eighth Lord Maxwell, was slain. In 1596 he was warden of the West March, but fell for a time under government displeasure. In 1602, the feuds with the Maxwells were renewed, and some years later, at a meeting held to reconcile their differences, Johnstone was treacherously killed by John, ninth Lord Maxwell, on 6th April 1608. He married, in 1588, Sara Maxwell, daughter of John, Lord Herries, who survived, and married, secondly, in 1611, John, first Earl of Wigton, and thirdly, in 1625, Hew, Viscount Montgomery of Airds, dying in March 1633.</p>	<p>ELIZABETH JOHNSTONE, who married Alexander Jardine, younger of Applegrith, and had issue.</p> <p>MARGARET JOHNSTONE, who married, before November 1594, James Johnstone of Westerhall, and had issue.</p> <p>GRISEL JOHNSTONE, who married, first, Sir Robert Maxwell of Orcharditon; secondly, Patrick Vans, younger of Barnbarroch, and had issue.</p>
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<p>XVI.—JAMES JOHNSTONE OF JOHNSTONE, who was born in 1602, succeeded his father in 1608, while still a minor, and was retoured heir to him on 30th August in that year. In the following year, he had charters of the lands and barony of Newbie, and of the lands of Knock and others. On 20th June 1633, he was created by King Charles the First a lord of Parliament, under the title of LORD JOHNSTONE OF LOCHWOOD, with limitation to his heirs-male. He joined the covenanters in 1637. He received a patent, dated at Oxford, 18th March 1643, granting him the titles of EARL OF HARTFELL, LORD JOHNSTONE OF LOCHWOOD, MOFFATDALE, AND EVANDALE, to him and his heirs-male. Later he took part with the Marquis of Montrose, was taken prisoner at Philiphaugh 1645, and was condemned to death, but was pardoned by the influence of the Marquis of Argyll. He died in April 1653. He was thrice married, first, in December 1622, to Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of William Douglas of Drumlanrig; secondly, in 1643, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel Johnstone of Elphinstone; and thirdly, on 31st January 1647, to Lady Margaret Hamilton, third daughter of Thomas first Earl of Haddington, and relict of David, Lord Carnegie. By his first wife he had issue.</p>	<p>AGNES JOHNSTONE, who appears to have died young and unmarried.</p> <p>ELIZABETH JOHNSTONE, who married, as his first wife, Sir William Hamilton of Manor - Elieston, Ireland, and had issue.</p>
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<p>XVII.—JAMES, EARL OF ANNANDALE AND HARTFELL, ETC., born 1625. He was, while Lord Johnstone, imprisoned for a time with his father in the castles of Dumbarton, Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Edinburgh. He succeeded his father April 1653, and was retoured heir to him 25th October same year. In 1657 he resigned his honours and lands for new infestment to himself and the heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to the heirs-female of his body, etc. On 13th February 1661 he received a patent granting him the titles of Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, Viscount of Annand, Lord Johnstone of Lochwood, Lochmaben, Moffatdale, and Evandale, to him and his heirs-male, and the eldest heir-female of his body, etc. In April of the following year, 1662, he received a crown charter erecting his lands into the earldom of Annandale and Hartfell, with the destination in his resignation of 1657, which was ratified by parliament 1669. He died 17th July (not April as on p. ccxlv), 1672. He married Lady Henrietta Douglas, daughter of William, first Marquis of Douglas, their marriage contract being dated 29th May 1645. She died 1st June 1673. They had issue.</p>	<p>WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, who was major and lieutenant-colonel in the army. He held the lands of Blacklaws, in Evandale. He was designated Master of Johnstone until 1656, when he died, without issue.</p>	<p>LADY MARY, married, first, Sir George Graham of Netherby, and had issue; secondly, Sir George Fletcher of Huttenhall. Was alive 1680.</p> <p>LADY JANET, married, 6th February 1653, Sir William Murray of Stanhope, Baronet, and had issue. She died April or May 1675.</p> <p>LADY MARGARET, married Robert Dalzell, younger of Glenae. She died in October 1655, without issue.</p> <p>LADY BETHIA, named in her father's will in 1640.</p>
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<p>JAMES JOHNSTONE, Master of Johnstone, born 17th December 1660. Died in infancy.</p>	<p>XVIII.—WILLIAM, SECOND EARL OF ANNANDALE, ETC., born 17th February 1664. He succeeded his father 1672, while still a minor, and was retoured heir to him 1680. He was a supporter of the Revolution, but, in 1689, acted with the opposition in parliament. Next year he joined the Jacobite faction with Sir James Montgomerie and Lord Ross, but confessed the plot, and was received into favour. He held numerous important offices under King William and Queen Anne. He was president of the privy council 1694; president of the parliament of Scotland 1695; high commissioner to the general assembly 1701, 1705, and 1711; lord privy seal 1702; secretary of state and president of the privy council 1705. He received, on 24th June 1701, the dignity of MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE, to himself and his heirs-male whomsoever succeeding to him in his lands and estate. Under King George the First he was made keeper of the privy seal, 1714, and, in 1715, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he was made lord lieutenant of the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Peebles, and took an active part against the insurgents. He died at Bath 14th January 1721. He married, first, on 2d January 1682, Sophia, only daughter and heir of John Fairholm of Craigiehall, who died 13th December 1716. He married, secondly, Charlotta Van Lore, only child of John Vanden Bempde of Hackness, who survived him. He had issue.</p>	<p>JOHN JOHNSTONE, born 3d September 1665. He was provided by his brother, Earl William to Stapleton in 1702. Upon his death without issue Stapleton reverted to the Earl.</p> <p>GEORGE JOHNSTONE, born 21st June 1667. He died after a "long and sore sickness" on 10th May 1674.</p>	<p>LADY MARY, born 31st January 1652, married, 8th March 1670, William, fifteenth Earl of Crawford, and had issue.</p> <p>LADY MARGARET, born 14th August 1654, married (contract dated 14th September 1678), Sir James Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, and had issue. He died in London, September 1694. She died October 1726, and was buried in the abbey of Holyrood.</p> <p>LADY HENRIETTA, born 18th January 1657. Died young.</p> <p>LADY JANET, born 18th June 1658. Died young.</p> <p>LADY ISABEL, born 28th April 1659. Died young.</p> <p>LADY HENRIETTA, born 21st January 1669, married, 15th May 1684, Sir John Carmichael of Bonnington, in Lanark, and had issue.</p> <p>LADY ANNA, born 30th July 1671. Died in June 1675.</p>
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<p>XIX.—1. JAMES, SECOND MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE. He was, in 1708, chosen member of parliament for Dumfries and Linlithgow, but was incapacitated by an order declaring that the eldest sons of peers could not represent in parliament the commons of Scotland. He succeeded his father in 1721, and died at Naples unmarried on 21st February 1730.</p>	<p>LORD JOHN JOHNSTONE, born 3d August 1688, and died young.</p> <p>LORD WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, born in August 1696. Died unmarried 24th December 1721.</p>	<p>XIX.—2. GEORGE VANDEN BEMPDE, THIRD MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE, born 29th May 1720. Succeeded Marquis James 21st February 1730. The death of his brother Lord John in 1742 deranged his mind, and he was, 5th March 1747, declared incapable of managing his affairs. He died unmarried 29th April 1792. He was succeeded in his Scottish estates by his grand-nephew, James, third Earl of Hopetoun.</p> <p>LORD JOHN JOHNSTONE, posthumous, born 8th June 1721. He was M. P. for the Dumfries burghs, 28th May 1741, and died October 1742, unmarried.</p>	<p>XIX.—3. LADY HENRIETTA JOHNSTONE, born 11th November 1682. She married, 31st August 1699, Charles Hope of Hopetoun, who was in 1703 created EARL OF HOPEFOUN, etc. He died on 28th February 1742. His countess survived him, dying on 25th November 1750. They had issue, with other children,</p>	<p>LADY MARY, born 15th June 1686. Died in infancy.</p>
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XX.—JOHN, SECOND EARL OF HOPETOUN, born 7th September 1704, succeeded his father in 1742. On 23d June 1758 he was appointed curator to his maternal uncle, George, third Marquis of Annandale. He died 12th February 1781, survived by the Marquis. He married, first, Lady Anne Ogilvy, second daughter of James, fifth Earl of Findlater and Seafield; secondly, Jean, daughter of Robert Oliphant of Rossie, Perthshire; thirdly, Lady Elizabeth Leslie, second daughter of Alexander, fifth Earl of Leven and Melville. He had, with other issue,

THE HON. CHARLES HOPE, born 8th May 1710. He succeeded, in 1730, to Craighall, under an entail by his grandmother, Sophia, first Marchioness of Annandale, heiress of that estate. In 1733, he acquired Blackwood, in Lanarkshire, by his wife, Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Sir William Weir of Blackwood, and took the name of Charles Hope Weir. He died in 1743. He married, secondly, Lady Anne Vane, eldest daughter of Henry, first Earl of Darlington. He died, 30th December 1791, leaving, among other issue,

XXI.—JAMES, THIRD EARL OF HOPETOUN, born 23d August 1741. He succeeded his father 12th February 1781 in his estates, and on 3d July 1781, as curator to his granduncle, George, Marquis of Annandale. On the death of Marquis George in 1792, he inherited the Annandale estates, and added the name Johnstone to his own name of Hope. Under able legal advice, he claimed by petition to the king the peerages of Annandale and Hartfell, but he did not assume these titles. He died, 29th May 1814, and having no male issue was succeeded in his title and estates of Hopetoun by his brother, John, Lord Niddrie, who became the fourth Earl of Hopetoun, and in his Annandale estates by his eldest daughter, Lady Anne, in virtue of the original and new entails of them. He married, 16th August 1766, Lady Elizabeth Carnegie, eldest daughter of George, sixth Earl of Northesk, and had, with other female issue,

JOHN, fourth Earl of Hopetoun, born 17th August 1765. Succeeded his brother 29th May 1816, and died 27th August 1823. By his second wife, Louisa Dorothea, daughter of Sir John Wedderburn of Ballindean, baronet, he had issue.

JOHN HOPE, fourth son, born 7th April 1739. Merchant in London. Died 21st May 1785. He married, 2d June 1762, Mary, only daughter of Eliab Breton of Norton and Fortyhall, who died 25th June 1767. They had issue three sons. The third was

XXII.—LADY ANNE JOHNSTONE HOPE, who inherited the Annandale estates. She was born 13th January 1768. She married, 8th July 1792, her second cousin Captain William Hope, who added to his name that of Johnstone. She possessed Annandale for two years. She petitioned the king for the peerages of Annandale and Hartfell. But she died at Edinburgh, 27th August 1818, before proceedings were taken to prove her right, leaving issue.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTONE HOPE, G.C.B., vice-admiral. Born 16th August 1766. Served with distinction between 1794 and 1801. Served in the same ship with the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William the Fourth. He married, first, in 1792 Lady Anne Johnstone Hope, by whom he had issue; secondly, without issue, Maria, Countess-Dowager of Athlone, who survived him, dying 4th March 1851. He died 2d May 1841.

XXIII.—JOHN JAMES HOPE JOHNSTONE OF ANNANDALE, born 29th November 1796. He inherited from his mother the Annandale estates, and in 1825 he claimed the titles of Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, but in 1844 it was resolved by the House of Lords that he had not made out his claim. Subsequent to that resolution, a resignation was discovered in 1876. It was made in 1657 by James, Earl of Hartfell, of all his peerages and estates in favour of the heirs-male of his body, and failing them, the heirs-female of his body and other heirs. The claim was re-heard, but the House of Lords, on 30th May 1879, adhered to the resolution of 1844. He died on 11th July 1876. He married, in 1816, Alicia Anne, daughter of George Gordon, Esq. of Halhead, and had issue.

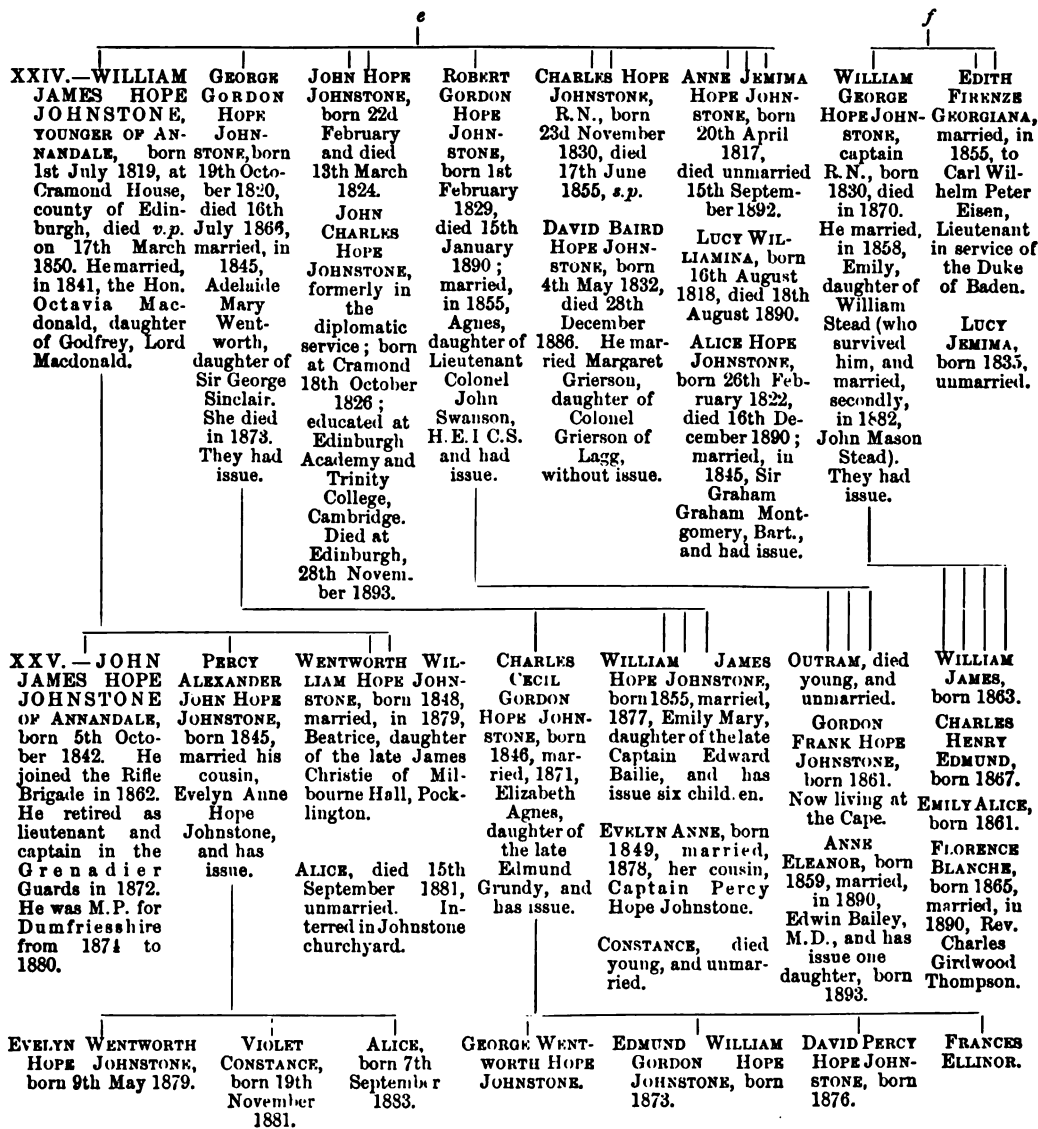
SIR WILLIAM JAMES HOPE JOHNSTONE, admiral, K.C.B., born July 1798; married, 1826, Ellen, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, baronet. He died 11th July 1878, survived by his wife, who died 1880. They had issue three daughters—(1.) Jane Anne, who became a nun, and died in a convent; (2.) Ellen Lucy, born 1838, married, 1865, Captain John D'Arcy, R.N., who died 1884, leaving issue; (3.) Alicia Isabella, born 1840. Died unmarried, 3d December 1893.

CHARLES JAMES HOPE JOHNSTONE, captain R.N., born 1801, married, 1826, Eliza, daughter of Joseph Wood of Hayes, Middlesex, and died 14th April 1835, survived by his wife, who died 31st October 1835, aged 84. They had issue—(1.) Charles James Hope Johnstone, born 1835; a major-general; married, 1859, without issue, Mary Fanny Eliza, daughter of W. Hankey of Middleton Hall, Linlithgow; (2.) Anne Williamson, born 1828, married, 1866, General Charles Fanshawe and has issue, lives at Ryde, Isle of Wight; (3.) Mary Josephine, born 1833.

GEORGE JAMES HOPE JOHNSTONE, captain R.N., born in 1803, married Maria, daughter of Joseph Ranking, who died 10th September 1844. He deceased 21st May 1842, leaving issue.

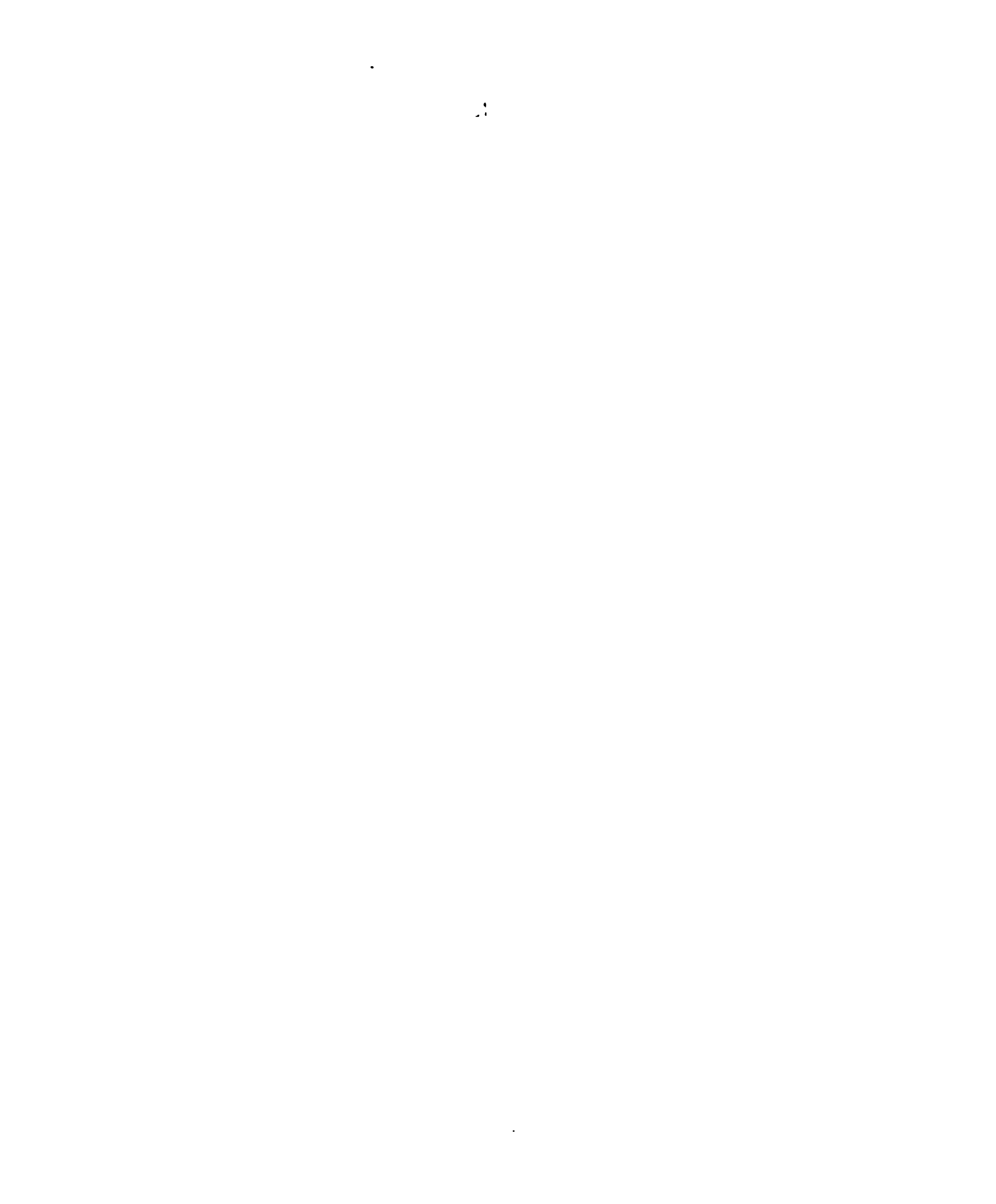
ELIZABETH HOPE JOHNSTONE, who died on 1st November 1864, at Zoffingen, Switzerland, unmarried.

MARY HOPE JOHNSTONE. She was maid of honour to Queen Adelaide for several years previous to 1841. She married, 3d February 1840, the Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, D.D., lord bishop of Carlisle. She died on 22d November 1851, and was buried in the cathedral at Carlisle, where there is a brass tablet to her memory. Her husband was buried outside the cathedral, by his own desire, owing to the agitation on the subject of burying in churches.









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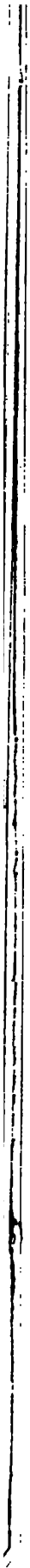
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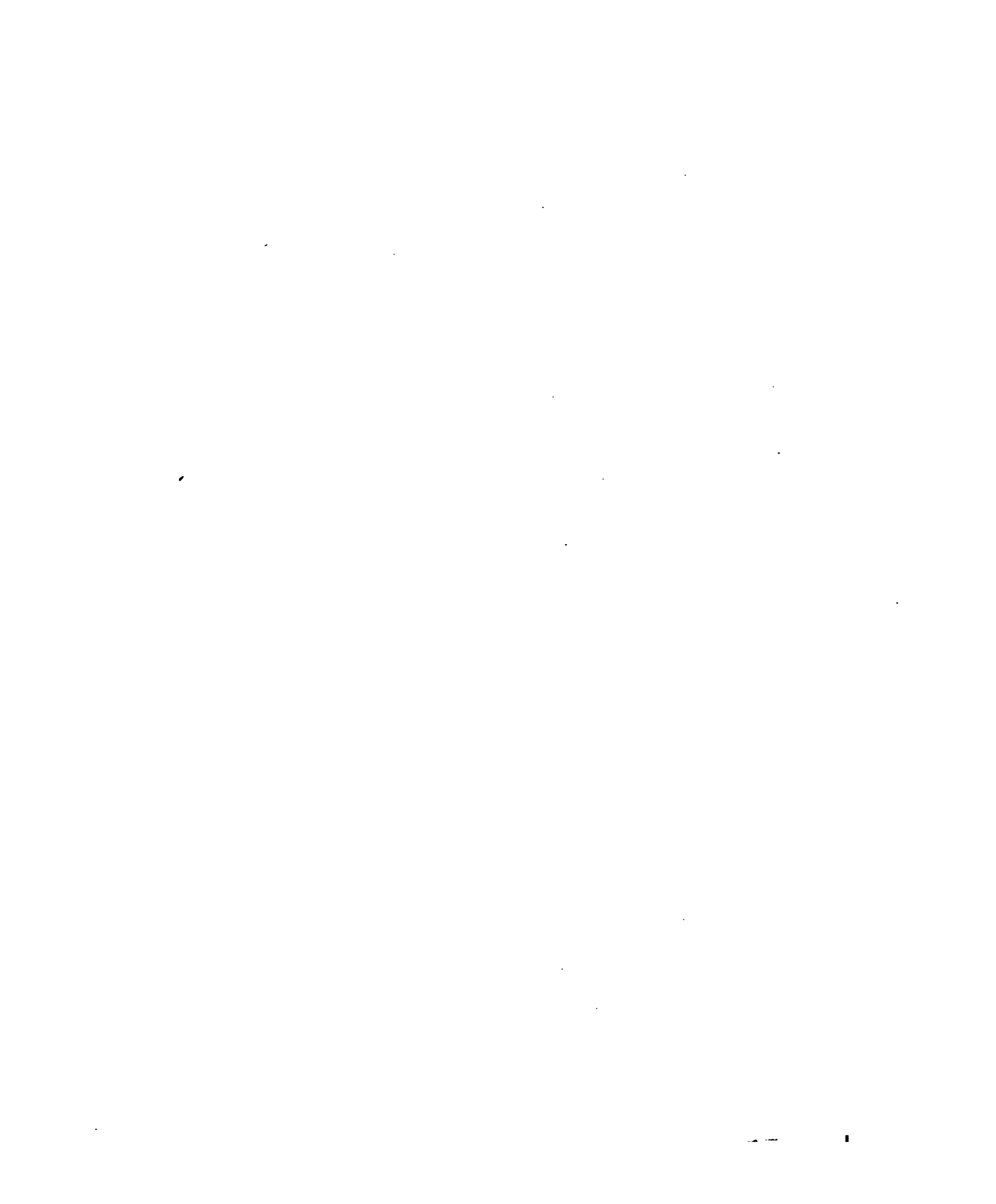


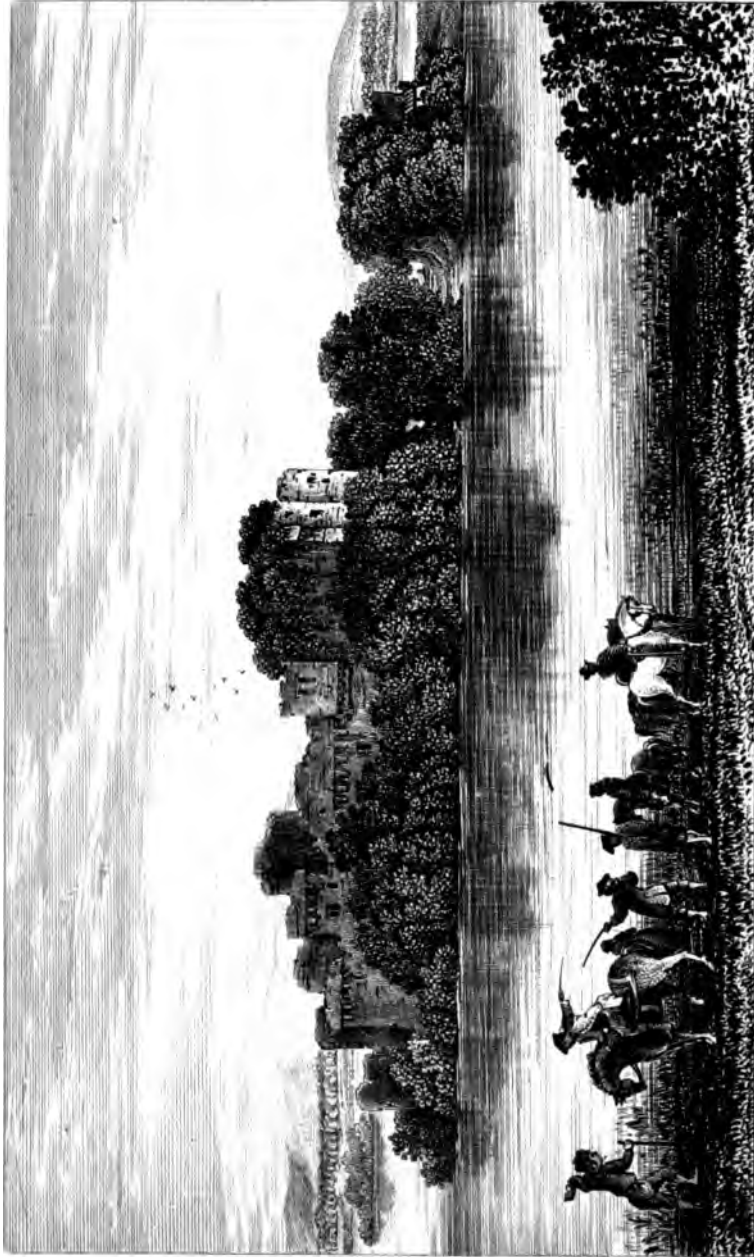








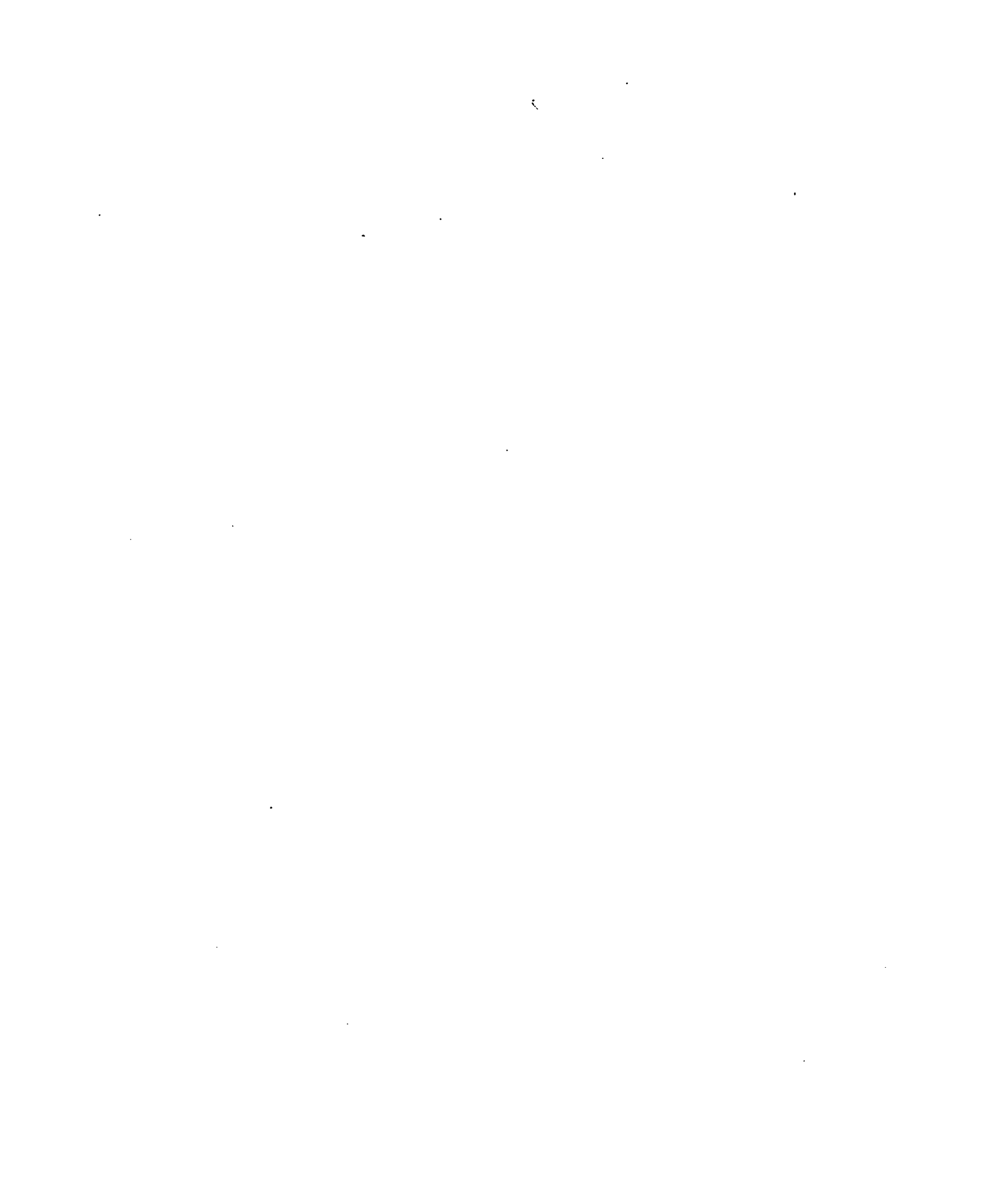




ROCHMABEN CASTLE
1775



WOOD TOWER.









RAUHILLS HOUSE

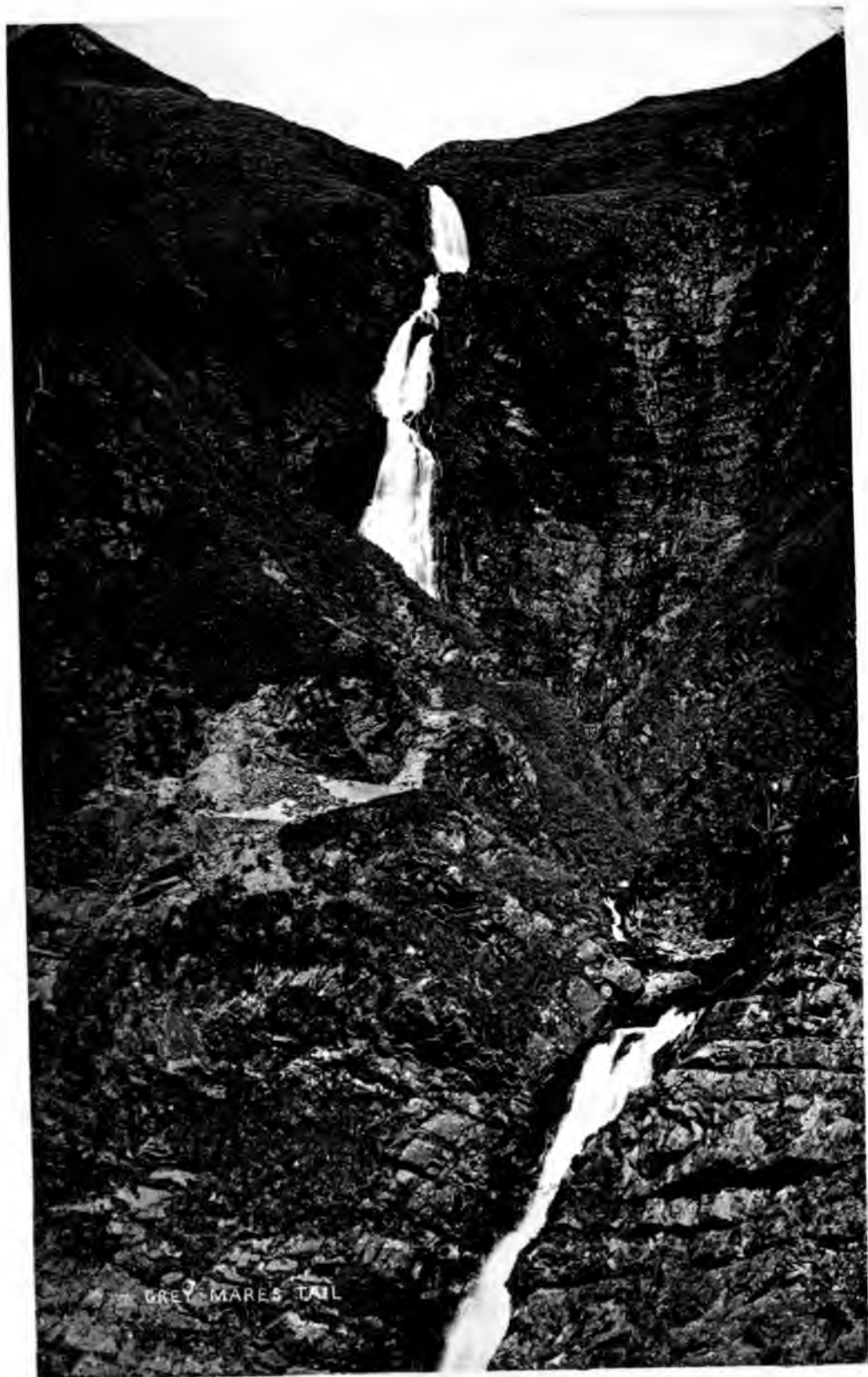
1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in enhancing data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and reporting, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that data is used responsibly and ethically.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the data management processes remain effective and up-to-date.

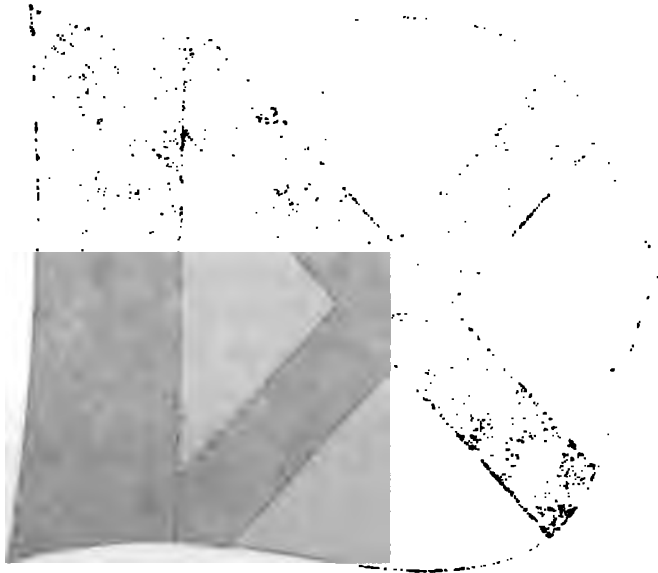


GREY MARES TAIL

1870
1871



26th of June 1871





THE
ANNANDALE
FAMILY BOOK
OF THE
JOHNSTONES, EARLS AND
MARQUISES OF ANNANDALE

BY
SIR WILLIAM FRASER, BART. LL.D.

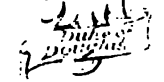
IN TWO VOLUMES :

VOL. II. CORRESPONDENCE AND INDEX.

EDINBURGH, 1894.



W & A GAYE READY





TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

THE second volume of this work contains the correspondence of the Johnstones of Johnstone, both the earlier members of the family and the Earls and Marquises of Annandale. The correspondence consists of selections from the very large collection of letters in the Annandale charter-chest, and also from other repositories, including the charter-chests of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, Miss Leslie Melville of Melville, and others. These selections, which are four hundred and seventy-four in number, extend over a period of nearly three centuries, or from 1536 to 1821. They are divided into three sections :

I. ROYAL LETTERS.

These comprise missives from successive sovereigns of Scotland, from King James the Fifth to Queen Anne inclusive, with the exception of King Charles the Second. There is also one from Sophia, Electress of Hanover. Several of the letters from King James the Sixth show a warm interest in the young son of the murdered Sir James Johnstone of Johnstone and Dunskeillie, knight. The royal letters range from 1536 to 1712.

II. STATE AND OFFICIAL LETTERS.

This is the largest section of the printed correspondence. It begins about the year 1573. The first letter is one from John, eighth Lord Maxwell,

warden of the marches, to John Johnstone of that ilk, regarding a complaint of the latter as to the apprehension of one of his servants. The letter which follows it is from James Douglas, fourth Earl of Mortoun, to Margaret Scott, Lady Johnstone, as to offers by the laird of Ferniehirst. The earl, who was regent at this time, is not explicit as to the nature of the offers in question. He was a firm supporter of Johnstone, as shown in his memoir. At the close of 1580, the date of the letter, Mortoun was deprived of the regency, and soon afterwards executed on a charge of complicity in the murder of Darnley. Sir Thomas Ker of Ferniehirst, whose offers form the subject-matter of the letter, on account of his share in the civil war on behalf of Queen Mary, had been exiled by Mortoun. The offers may have contained a proffered submission with a view to his return being sanctioned. At any rate he had returned to Scotland soon after this, and was one of the spectators at the execution of Mortoun.

Several of the letters in the section relate to Border matters. One letter, dated 23rd May 1633, contains a request to Sir James Johnstone of that ilk to attend with twelve or sixteen of his friends and servants "in guod equippadg" to convoy King Charles the First at his entry to Scotland. The largest and most important portion of this section of the correspondence, however, is that during the reign of King William and Queen Mary. William, Earl and Marquis of Annandale, rose to high official positions in the service of King William, and his correspondence, never hitherto published, concerns most of the events in that reign. Among the correspondents the following may be named—Sir John Dalrymple, Master of Stair, James Johnstone, secretary of state for Scotland, Alexander Johnstone, his brother, Sir Thomas Livingstone, commander-in-chief in Scotland, Colonel John Hill, governor of the fortress at Fort William, John, first Marquis of Tweeddale, chancellor, William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England and the ill-fated Darien adventure, John, Earl of Tullibardine, afterwards first Duke of Atholl, and Sir James Ogilvie, afterwards first Earl of Seafield, secretary of state,

Rev. William Carstares, and James, second Duke of Queensberry. A number of the letters relate to the massacre of Glencoe. One of these, written on 5th July 1695, by Lieut.-Colonel James Hamilton to the Earl of Annandale, excusing himself for not answering the summons to attend the court of inquiry into the massacre, is of special importance, and has hitherto been unknown. In the reign of Queen Anne, Sidney, Lord Godolphin, corresponded with the Marquis of Annandale on questions connected with the government—such as the Protestant succession and the union between Scotland and England. The correspondence extends to the period of the rebellion of 1715.

III. FAMILY AND DOMESTIC LETTERS.

These letters commence so early as 1563 with a letter by John Johnstone, commendator of the Abbey of Soulseat in Galloway, to John Johnstone of that ilk, in relation to law affairs in which he was engaged. This section embraces, among others, letters from Armstrongs and Grahames, also part of the correspondence of Lady Sara Maxwell, Lady Johnstone, and of Hugh, first Viscount Montgomerie of the Great Airds in Ireland, her third husband. It also includes letters from Lady Henrietta Douglas, countess of James, Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, and from Sophia, countess of William, second Earl of Annandale, and letters from Robert Johnstone, author of "*Historia Rerum Britannicarum*," Sir Robert Kerr, Earl of Ancram, William Douglas, first Marquis of Douglas, Sir John Grierson of Lag of the Covenanting times, and a further extension of the correspondence of William, the first Marquis of Annandale. The correspondence under this section concludes with two letters, one of which is from Philip Yorke, Lord Hardwicke, afterwards Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, to George, third Marquis of Annandale, dated 6th April 1736, advising him about his education and travels. The other is a short letter of the great statesman, William Pitt, dated 30th April 1785, to James, third Earl of Hopetoun, about parliamentary affairs.

IV. APPENDIX OF ADDITIONAL ROYAL LETTERS, ETC.

This last section of the correspondence of the Johnstones of Johnstone, Earls and Marquises of Annandale, contains of royal missives several precepts by King James the Sixth to John Erskine, second Earl of Mar, treasurer of Scotland, about the repair of the royal castle of Lochmaben, and letters by King James the Seventh and King William the Third to the privy council to admit William, Earl of Annandale, to be a privy councillor.

Further instalments are given of the correspondence of James Johnstone when secretary of state, of the second Duke of Queensberry, Henry Dundas, secretary of state for the home department, and others.

The appendix of letters ends with one giving a lively and graphic account of the coronation of King George the Fourth. It was written by the Honourable Mary Hope Johnstone, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, G.C.B., and Lady Anne Johnstone Hope.

NOTICES OF SOME OF THE CORRESPONDENTS OF WILLIAM,
EARL AND MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE, WHOSE LETTERS ARE
PRINTED IN THIS VOLUME.

JAMES JOHNSTONE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND AND
LORD CLERK REGISTER.

James Johnstone was a younger son of Sir Archibald Johnstone, Lord Wariston, and Helen Hay, his wife, and was baptized at Edinburgh on 18th September 1655.¹

At the date of the execution of his father, Lord Wariston, in 1663, James

¹ Parish Registers of Edinburgh. A son of the same parents, also named James, was baptized at Edinburgh on 20th April 1637. (*Ibid.*) That son apparently had died young and unmarried. In order to perpetuate in his family the Christian name of his father, Sir Archibald Johnstone bestowed the name of James a second time upon one of his sons.

Johnstone was only eight years of age. That blow was the ruin of the family. As the youth inherited much of the genius of his distinguished parent, his friends resolved on giving him a liberal education. In the unhappy circumstances of the times it was resolved that the education of James Johnstone should be obtained in Holland. In pursuance of this resolution he became a student in the university of Utrecht, and such was his application to his studies that he acquired the high distinction of being the greatest proficient in that seminary at the time. From Utrecht the eminent student travelled into Italy. There he met with several persons of distinction connected with the Revolution party in England, who were much interested in young Johnstone's capacity for business. They commissioned him to visit England in furtherance of their objects, and his mission was successful.

James Johnstone and Gilbert Burnet, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury and the historian of his own time, were first cousins through the marriage of the bishop's father, Lord Crimond, with Rachel Johnstone, sister of Lord Wariston. This relationship was the means of bringing James Johnstone under the favourable notice of King William. Bishop Burnet took a particular interest in the training of James Johnstone. The extent to which he did so may be gathered from what he himself states. When speaking of him he says, "whom I had formed, knew to be both faithful and diligent and very fit for the employment he was now trusted with."¹ The business referred to by the bishop was in connection with the Revolution scheme of 1688, which by the order of the Prince of Orange was intrusted to Mr. Sidney, brother to the Earl of Leicester, and to Algernon Sidney, who is described as "a graceful man of a sweet and caressing temper." Mr. Sidney was sent envoy to Holland in 1679, and enjoyed the confidence of the prince. The bishop, however, adds of him "that because he was lazy, and the business required an active man who could both run about and write over long and full ac-

¹ Bishop Burnet's *History of his Own Time*, vol. iii., second edition, 1833, p. 278.

counts of all matters, I recommended a kinsman of my own, Johnstone."¹ The Earl of Shrewsbury and Admiral Russel arrived in England from Holland in September 1688, and soon after them came Sidney with Johnstone, and they brought over a full scheme of advices with the heads of a declaration, all which were chiefly penned by Lord Danby.² After King William's accession James Johnstone was sent envoy to the Elector of Brandenburg. He published an account of the investiture of the Elector with the order of the Garter conferred by King William in a book entitled "Investing the Duke of Brandenburg with the Order of the Garter," 1690, folio.³ But Johnstone was too active an officer to remain as envoy on the Continent, and he was called home and made secretary of state for Scotland. His appointment is dated 3rd March 1692, and on the 2nd April following he received a pension or salary of £1000.⁴

Shortly after his appointment as secretary, he was fortunate in discovering a meditated descent on England by King James. Before King William went to Holland in March 1692 to prepare for an early campaign against France, he indicated his intentions in his speech to Parliament. But nothing definite was arranged, as there were neither men nor money to execute it. While the English were indulging themselves with the thoughts of a descent upon France, King James was also preparing for one on England. The French fleet, which was to sail from Cherbourg and La Hogue, was to land an army in Sussex, whence it was to march to London. Ignorant of these designs, the English were unapprehensive of any danger. William and his secretaries were much blamed for not procuring intelligence. The French sent over some persons to give their friends notice of their project. One of these was a Scotchman, and he communicated the first discovery of it to Secretary Johnstone. The scheme of the French was in this way exploded, and the secretary obtained all the credit for it.

¹ Bishop Burnet's *History of his Own Time*, vol. iii., second edition, 1833, pp. 277, 278.

² *Ibid.* p. 284.

³ *Allibone's Dictionary*, at name.

⁴ *Register of the Privy Seal*.

While Johnstone held the office of secretary of state for Scotland he formed an intimate friendship with William, second Earl, afterwards first Marquis of Annandale; and their private and official correspondence was very frequent and cordial, as appears from their letters printed in this volume. They did each other all the good offices in their power. The secretary while in office had opportunity of suggesting employments for the earl; for being about the king he was frequently consulted by his Majesty about vacant offices in Scotland. The first letter in this volume from the secretary to the earl is dated London, 29th July 1693, which was the year following his appointment as secretary. He says: "I rested Sunday and got well hither on Wednesday with the bad news. The queen was very fair, but I am to have some time, but she is already much disabused. The archbishop spares not my colleague, neither to the queen nor to others, for the trick he put on him."¹

The secretary again writes to Annandale intimating his appointment as President of the Privy Council. He likewise advises his lordship to write to Lord Portland on the subject, and "not to mince the matter of the false step you made, but to own it and your sense of it, of which you may say you have given ever since sufficient proofs, and have not so much as lived in friendships with any of your old associats."² He writes again, giving an account of Queen Mary's death: "She said all along that she believed she was dying, since they all told her it was so, but that she felt nothing of it within. She had her senses to the last, and suffered very few moments or none at all. She received the sacrament, and told the archbishop that she had always been against trusting to deathbed repentance, and therefore had nothing to do. The king says that she never offended him now in seventeen years time that they have been married."³

Besides the letters now referred to as written by James Johnstone,

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 60.

² London, 6th December 1694, *ibid.* pp. 79, 80.

³ 28th December 1694. *Ibid.* p. 88.

and printed in this volume, numbering about forty, dating between the year 1693 and December 1704, he continued to correspond with Annandale after he had left the office of secretary, and a number of his holograph letters are still preserved in the Annandale charter-chest. These non-official letters are fully as interesting as those which he wrote as secretary.

Between the years 1693 and September 1694 Secretary Johnstone had much official correspondence with the Rev. William Carstares, who was confidential secretary to King William during the whole of his reign. Mr. Carstares' official correspondence and state papers were published by the Rev. Dr. Joseph M'Cormick in the year 1774, and contain many of Secretary Johnstone's letters, as well as those of his brother, Alexander Johnstone, who assisted him in the office of secretary.

Conjoined with Johnstone in his office of secretary for Scotland was Sir John Dalrymple, better known as Master of Stair. He was the eldest son of Viscount Stair, President of the Court of Session, and was a man of great ability. These two secretaries, Johnstone and Dalrymple, entered their office as secretary, and were relieved of them by the king about the same time after a service of five or six years. During their tenure of office two subjects of great interest occurred which appear to have led to the supersession of both of the secretaries. The one subject, popularly known as the Darien Scheme, was projected by William Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England. Paterson had succeeded in floating the Darien speculation, and had so impressed the public mind of Scotland, that all parties, high and low, rich and poor, vied with each other to become subscribers, in the sure prospect, as Bishop Burnet says, that they were to realise "mountains of gold." More money was subscribed than was previously believed to exist in all Scotland. The other subject referred to was the massacre of Glencoe. Both subjects have been particularly treated in volume I. of the present work.¹ Darien, which was such a sad failure, and Glencoe, which was

¹ Pp. cclxxviii.-ccxc.

denounced by Parliament as such a barbarous murder, gave great annoyance to the king, and induced him to part with his joint secretaries, believing, as he said, that he had been ill served in Scotland.

Although King William removed James Johnstone from the office of secretary of state for Scotland, in the circumstances now described, he was by no means insensible to the valuable services he had rendered to him during his tenure of office, and previous to that time. Nor was he wanting in giving him some tangible acknowledgment of these services. On 21st April 1697, a year after James Johnstone demitted office, the king bestowed upon him a gift of £4000, a considerable sum at that period. King William gave no mark of recognition to Sir John Dalrymple, who, as joint secretary, demitted office at the same time as James Johnstone. This distinction made the favour conferred upon the latter to be a more marked one than it would otherwise have been. The king's reason for granting the gift, and the nature of the Bishops' rents from which the money was authorised to be taken, are stated as follows:—

“And wee being resolved for divers considerations to bestow a mark of our royal favor on our trusty and welbeloved James Johnstoun, sone to the deceast Sir Archibald Johnstoun, Lord Waristoun, wee did therefore declare it to be our pleasure that out of the first and readiest of the wards, marriages, entries and compositions above mentioned that shall be agreed on for renewed ryghts and tacks and entry of vassells, whither heirs or singular successors, the said lords of thesaury should cause to be paid to the said James Johnstoun, his heirs or assignees, the sum of £4000,” etc.

A commission was given to Henry Douglas, writer in Edinburgh, with power to him to nominate factors to carry out the terms of the gift, and to prosecute where necessary for payment thereof. Henry Douglas and his factors were to receive for their charges “of what he received after payment of the £4000.” The commission was to be void as soon as the gift and charges were paid.¹

¹ Warrant of the king in the Privy Seal Register.

Difficulty was experienced in giving effect to the gift to James Johnstone, and the king, coming to understand this, gave another warrant on 30th May 1699 confirming the former gift and commission, and extending it to other sources of revenue.¹

After Johnstone was relieved of the office of secretary he occasionally corresponded with the Earl of Annandale. He also entered into marriage the second time. Writing from Islington on 14th August 1696, he intimates this auspicious event thus: "I am married, so as that I shall be verry easy both because of my circumstances, and much more because of the temper of the personn."² In a subsequent letter written by him after he was appointed lord clerk register, he mentions that he had then no children—"for my own part," he says, "I have noe family nor posterity to drudge for."³

In reference to these statements of James Johnstone that he was married by August 1696, and that he had no children in December 1704, it has to be noticed that he refers to his son in April 1693.⁴ Johnstone had been married previous to that date. He was then thirty-eight years of age. His first wife must have died before 1696, when his second marriage was announced by him to Annandale. His son had probably died between 1693 and 1704 when his father says he had no family or posterity to drudge for.

On the accession of Queen Anne, James Johnstone was appointed to the office of lord clerk register on 2d June 1704, with a pension or salary of £400 sterling. But he only held the office for about a year.

¹ Warrant of the king in the Privy Seal Register. As still further indicating the favour of the king to James Johnstone, notwithstanding his removing him from the office of secretary, annual pensions of £120, in addition to the yearly pension of £90 formerly settled on them, were on 29th May 1696, given by the king to Margaret Johnstone, Lady Bogy, Helen Johnstone, Lady Graden, and Eupham Johnstone, sisters of James Johnstone, and to Marie Johnstone,

widow of his brother, Thomas Johnstone, and to Marie Johnstone, their daughter. These pensions were to be "at the direction of our trusty and well-beloved James Johnstone, Esq., late secretary of state for our said kingdom, their brother and uncle." [Privy Seal Register.]

² *Infra*, p. 125.

³ Letter, dated London, 26th December 1704. *Infra*, p. 217.

⁴ Carstares State Papers, p. 155.

James Johnstone now amused his leisure with planting and gardening, in which he had very good taste. He continued to reside, when in England, at Twickenham in Middlesex.¹ He, however, paid several visits to the court of Hanover, where King George the First conversed with him familiarly, and Queen Caroline was much entertained with his humour and pleasantry.²

The "Memoirs" of the secret services of John Macky, Esq., published by his son, Spring Macky, Esq., in 1733, include the respective characters of the persons of distinction who figured in the revolution of 1688. They were drawn at large by Mr. John Macky by direction of Her Royal Highness Princess Sophia. Among the numerous characters so drawn is "Secretary Johnston, now Lord Register." His education and appointment as envoy to the Elector of Brandenburg, and other services, are favourably stated in this descriptive account of him. But Macky adds:—

"That passing a bill in the parliament of Scotland for establishing an African and American company, which the parliament of England represented as of ill consequence to their trade, he was at once thrown out of all, and what was very strange, the Whigs, whose interest it was to support him, joined in the blow. This soured him so as never to be reconciled all the king's reign, tho' much esteemed; but now by the queen he is made lord register, the best employment in Scotland."

Macky sums up the character of Secretary Johnstone thus:—

"He is very honest, yet something too credulous and suspicious; endued with a great deal of learning and virtue; is above little tricks, free from ceremony; and would not tell a lye for the world. Very knowing in the affairs of foreign courts, and the constitution of both kingdoms; a tall, fair man, and towards fifty years old."³

Ostensibly, as secretary of state for Scotland, Johnstone should have had the principal share with his colleague, Sir John Dalrymple, in the affairs of that country. But as King William was a foreigner, he chose a countryman

¹ Vol. i. of this work, pp. cclxxiii, cccvii.;
vol. ii. p. 206.

² Carstares State Papers, p. 93.

³ Macky's Characters, pp. 204-206.

of his own, Hans William Bentinck, who was in the service of the prince from an early period, and who was soon created Earl of Portland and Knight of the Garter, to have the principal management of Scotland. But as the earl himself was a foreigner, and knew little of Scotland, he intrusted all the principal affairs of that country to the Rev. William Carstares, who had retired from Scotland to Holland. Carstares there contracted an intimate acquaintance with Bentinck, and was his domestic chaplain. After the revolution was settled, few Scotchmen had access to the king but by Carstares. He was properly *Viceroy* of Scotland, and was called at court *Cardinal Carstares*. Lord Macaulay, in his History, extols the high qualities which Carstares possessed for that delicate position, and he continued to hold the confidence of the king during all the time of his employment. Notwithstanding his high eulogium of Carstares, Macaulay adds of him in a note: "I believe, however, that Carstares, though an honest and pious man in essentials, had his full share of the wisdom of the serpent."¹ In Carstares' published State Papers above referred to, Secretary Johnstone and his brother Alexander will be seen to have had much correspondence with Carstares, chiefly in the year 1693, when the parliament of Scotland was in session. But the letters in this volume also show that the Earl of Annandale had some misgivings of the sincerity of Carstares, and he refers to one of his "masterpieces."² Carstares was not a favourite of Macky, part of whose description of him in his Characters prepared for the Princess Sophia, as it specially touches Secretary Johnstone, may be here quoted:—

"He is the cunningest, subtle dissembler in the world, with an air of sincerity, a dangerous enemy, because always hid. An instance of which was Secretary Johnstoun, to whom he pretended friendship, till the very morning he gave him a blow, tho' he had been worming him out of the king's favour for many months before; he is a fat, sanguine complexioned fair man, always smiling, where he

¹ Macaulay, vol. iii. pp. 297, 298.

² Letter, c. March 1698, p. 160 of this volume.

designs most mischief, a good friend when (he) is sincere ; turned of fifty years old."¹

On a letter from James Johnstone to William, Earl of Annandale, undated, but probably written in or about the year 1693, the armorial seal of the writer is still attached. It is a well-engraved seal, of moderate size, bearing a saltire and in chief three stars or mullets of four points each. There is a helmet and fine mantling. The seal is in good preservation, with the exception of the top border, which is slightly injured. At that part there is something that looks like a crest, but it is impossible to say that it is actually a crest or what the object is. The seal shows that while the writer adopted the old saltire obtained from the Bruces, he did not use the three cushions in chief invariably borne by the Johnstones of Johnstone and Annandale. This seal therefore shows that Secretary James Johnstone did not claim to be descended from the Johnstones of Johnstone and Annandale, otherwise he would have assumed their invariable three cushions in chief.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, SON OF SIR ARCHIBALD JOHNSTONE,
LORD WARISTON.

Alexander Johnstone was baptized on 23rd November 1648,² and was probably born in that year. His elder brothers must have died before 1672, as on 30th June of that year he is described as the eldest son and apparent heir to Sir Archibald Johnstone of Wariston.³ He was brought up to the profession of the law, and was for several years in practice in Gray's Inn, London. After the accession of King William, when the forfeiture of his father was rescinded, Alexander Johnstone wrote a letter to George, Earl of Melville, secretary of state and high commissioner to the parliament at Edinburgh, thanking him for his assistance in the matter. He calls the act a

¹ Macky's Characters, pp. 210, 211.

² Parish Registers of Edinburgh.

³ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ix. p. 213.

“vindicating my father’s memory.” But he explains to his lordship that the restoration was only to a name, adding, “my father’s just debts contracted during his troubles for the publick sinking his small fortune to nothing,” especially considering the gifts made to Spotswood and others, “who,” he says, “are broke and insolvent.”¹

When his younger brother James was appointed secretary of state for Scotland, Alexander Johnstone assisted him in the duties of that office, especially in conducting the correspondence incident to it. He also largely employed himself in discovering the movements and designs of the Jacobites and communicating them to the government. On 18th September 1694, he states, in a letter to Carstares, that at that time he had been five years engaged in that work, and that he was “the only private man that carried on such a chain of services in this way since this happy revolution.”² In this connection he was a frequent correspondent of Carstares, and his letters to him, ranging from May 1693 to September 1694, are printed in the Carstares State Papers.³

A number of letters from Alexander Johnstone are also printed in this volume. Upon the office of teller in the exchequer becoming vacant by the death of Mr. Mainard, he applied to Mr. Carstares to assist him in obtaining the office from the king. In two letters which he wrote to him upon the subject, dated 11th and 18th September 1694 respectively, he urges the value of his services, and as the appointment was worth £1000 or £1400, and the duties nominal, he claimed that he would be in a better position more effectually to continue to render service to the government in the way he had hitherto done.⁴ It does not appear what success he had in this application.

Alexander Johnstone was living in London in May 1696. This is known from an expression in a letter of his brother James to the Earl of Annandale

¹ 21st August 1690, Leven and Melville Papers, p. 497.

² Carstares State Papers, p. 226.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 185-227.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 224-227.

in which he writes: "If any sure bearer be coming to the Bath or to London, where they will find my brother, pray let me know the present disposition of people with relation to the next parliament, and send me a copy of that paper I dictated to you when you went from this, for there are some things in it that I remembered better than I can doe since. I would not starve my brother and sisters, and therefore have abstained even from appearances."¹

Alexander Johnstone was married to Perrin, and it is probable that Jasper Johnstone of Wariston was his son. Jasper Johnstone of Wariston [1704] left a daughter and heiress named Marion, who married Wood, and had a son, Jasper Wood of Wariston and Curriehill.

SIR ARCHIBALD JOHNSTONE, LORD WARISTON, TWICE LORD CLERK
REGISTER OF SCOTLAND, 1633-1663.

During the reign of King Charles the First there were three eminent Scottish statesmen of the Christian name of Archibald. These were—(1) Archibald Campbell, Marquis of Argyll, called by Mark Napier King Campbell; (2) Sir Archibald Johnstone, Lord Wariston, who with Alexander Henderson, was the founder of the Second Reformation; (3) Sir Archibald Primrose, Lord Carrington, ancestor of the Earls of Rosebery, and who, according to Burnet, was such a born orator, that his eloquence could not be kept out of the preamble of Acts of Parliament prepared by him. His oratory has descended to his present representative, Archibald the Premier. The first and second Archibalds endured a similarity of fate; and it was owing to the intervention of the first Archibald that the third escaped the same ultimate fate as the other two.

Although Lord Wariston was a very distinguished Johnstone, and held high offices connected with the Church and State, it would be outside the scope of this work on the Johnstones of Johnstone and Annandale to enter

¹ Unprinted letter in Annandale Charter-chest, dated London, 18th May [16]96.

upon a detailed biography of this particular Johnstone, who was not connected by birth with the chiefs of Johnstone. The very prominence of Lord Wariston has induced several authors to give interesting accounts of him. The first of these was Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury. From the near relationship of nephew and uncle existing between the bishop and Wariston, the account which the former gives of the latter in his "History of his own Time," has been accepted as accurate by subsequent writers. These include Wodrow in his "History of the Church," Mr. Robert Chambers in his "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen,"¹ and others. It is therefore unnecessary to reproduce the biography of Lord Wariston, who, although a Johnstone, figures little in the present work in any other character than as the father of two of his sons, James and Alexander. The first of these sons, as Secretary of State under King William, was a frequent official and private correspondent of William, first Marquis of Annandale. As Secretary Johnstone has been rather overlooked and partly misrepresented, it has been deemed an act of justice to a Johnstone in a Johnstone book to state briefly his real position. In the notice of him and his true ancestors, such mistakes as have crept into the biography of his father by previous authors may be pointed out.

The first of the Johnstones who were the undoubted ancestors of Lord Wariston was Gavin Johnstone in the Kirkton of Kirkpatrick-Juxta. He possessed these lands of Kirkton in the year 1541. He received a charter from Ninian Graham of Thornick of the lands of Milntoun and others in the barony of Thornick, dated 17th December 1549.² Gavin Johnstone survived till 15th August 1555.³

He was succeeded by his son, James Johnstone, designated as in Middlegill, who was a witness to a charter by James, Earl of Mortoun, to Thomas Johnstone of Craigoburn, dated Dalkeith, 1st May 1580. James Johnstone

¹ Vol. iii. p. 251.

² Annandale Inventory.

³ *Ibid.*

in Middlegill also appears in the list of the Johnstone Clan, 1581-1587.¹ He had a brother, Gavin Johnstone, designated as in Middlegill, in 1607.²

JAMES JOHNSTONE OF BEIRHOLM, THE THIRD IN LINE.

He was retoured heir to his grandfather, Gavin Johnstone in Kirkcoun of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, 28th April 1608.³ James Johnstone appears to have survived till 16th December 1622, but to have died before 21st December of that year, when Thomas Johnstone is designated of Beirholm.⁴

THOMAS JOHNSTONE OF BEIRHOLM, THE FOURTH IN LINE.

Thomas Johnstone of Beirholm and his brother, Andrew Johnstone, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, granted bonds to Wilkin Johnstone, burghess of Edinburgh. Wilkin obtained a decret of apprising against the former in 1624, which was assigned to Samuel Johnstone of Scheyns, advocate, in 1629, who sold the lands apprised, and the five-merk lands of Marjoribanks and others to James, Lord Johnstone. Beirholm and Marjoribanks have since formed part of the extensive Annandale estates.⁵

THE WARISTON BRANCH OF THE JOHNSTONES OF BEIRHOLM.

The first of this branch was Archibald Johnstone, merchant burghess of Edinburgh. He was undoubtedly a cadet of Beirholm, and apparently brother

¹ Vol. i. of this work, p. xcvi.

² Register of Privy Council, vol. vi. p. 681.

³ Retours—Dumfries, No. 52.

⁴ Annandale Inventory.

⁵ The latest notice of this family that has been found is contained in a letter of J. Kennedy to William, Marquis of Annandale, dated Edinburgh, 9th April 1702:—"My lord, I must humbly beg leave to mynd your lordship of Archibald Johnstoun, Beirholms second sone. He is idle, which is ill breeding for a young man, and it is

not his choice. Your lordship posted his brother at Dumfreice, and I hope he shall do verie well in it. Ther is now by the death of George Gordoun this morning a vacancie of one of the macers of privie coun-cill. If your lordship would get that post to Archibald Johnstoun, it would be a mean of subsistance to him, and put him in a better capacitie to be a servant to your lordship and your familie." [Original letter in Annandale Charter-chest.]

of James Johnstone of Beirholm, who was served heir to his grandfather, Gavin, 28th April 1608. The Christian names of James and Archibald were continued alternately for several generations in the Beirholm and Wariston lines. James was the Christian name of the father and brother of Archibald, the great merchant. He named his eldest son James, and he in turn named his eldest son Archibald, who became Lord Wariston, and who again named two of his sons James.

Archibald, the successful merchant, married Rachel Arnot, daughter of Sir John Arnot, provost of Edinburgh, treasurer-depute, and his wife Margaret Craig. Archibald prospered in his business, and acquired considerable wealth, as appears from the confirmation of his testament, 28th April 1619. He died 5th March 1619. Rachel Arnot survived him, and died 20th March 1626.¹ Archibald was not unmindful of the place of his birth and the graves of his ancestors. He left a bequest to his native parish in these terms, "Item, I leif ane hundreth merkis to help the reparing and compleiting the kirk callit Kirkpatrick-Juxta, quhair my predecessoures banis lyis." This disposes of the erroneous statement that the Johnstones of Wariston were descended from the Johnstones in Aberdeenshire.²

Archibald Johnstone and Rachel Arnot had three sons and two daughters.

1. James, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, father of Lord Wariston.
2. Samuel Johnstone of Scheens, advocate.
3. Joseph Johnstone, of Hilton, Berwickshire, whose grand-daughter, Sophia Fairholm, became first Marchioness of Annandale.
4. Rachel Johnstone, married to Sir James Skene of Curriehill.
5. Janet, married to John Jackson.

James Johnstone, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, was the eldest son of Archibald Johnstone, the rich merchant burghess of Edinburgh, and pre-

¹ Edinburgh Testamentary Records.

² Genealogy of the Johnstones in Shire of Aberdeen, 1832.

deceased his father. He married Elizabeth Craig, daughter of Sir Thomas Craig of Riccartoun, and by her, who survived him, he had issue one son, Archibald of Wariston; and three daughters—Rachel, who married Robert Burnet of Crimond, a lord of session, and was mother of Gilbert Burnet, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury; Margaret and Beatrix.

Archibald Johnstone, Lord Wariston, was the only son of James Johnstone, merchant burghess of Edinburgh. James predeceased his father, Archibald, who by his will made provision for Archibald, "my oy" (grandson), son of the late James Johnstone, his eldest son, and Elizabeth Craig his spouse. The provision referred to was a heritable bond for 21,000 merks Scots to himself and his wife in liferent, and the late James and his spouse in fee, in fulfilment of part of their contract of marriage anent the price of four oxgates of land in Restalrig. That sum was provided to the heirs of James and Elizabeth Craig, besides heirship goods, houses and heritages, whereto these heirs would succeed after his death, which his father Archibald had not disposed to his younger sons. Under that provision, therefore, Archibald the grandson became possessed of houses and heritages in Edinburgh belonging to his grandfather.¹ Archibald Johnstone, the grandson, was bred to the profession of the law and was called to the Scottish bar in 1633. About the same time he married Helen Hay, daughter of Sir Alexander Hay of Foresterseat, one of the senators of the college of justice.

In the year 1636, Elizabeth Craig, widow of James Johnstone, merchant in Edinburgh, and her son, Archibald Johnstone, advocate, and Helen Hay his spouse, obtained a charter, dated 4th April 1636, from King Charles the First, for himself, and as tutor to his son, Charles, prince and steward of Scotland, baron of the barony of Renfrew, etc. The charter is in favour of Elizabeth Craig in liferent, and Archibald Johnstone and Helen Hay, spouses, in joint-fee, and the heirs of their bodies, whom failing, the nearest

¹ Testament of Archibald Johnstone, 28th April 1619, Commissariat of Edinburgh vol. 50.

heir of the said Archibald whatsoever, of the lands of "Warestoun," with manors, buildings, gardens, in the barony of Renfrew by annexation, and in the shire of Edinburgh, to be held of the prince and steward of Scotland. The lands thus acquired by Archibald Johnstone from his wife's brother, Alexander Hay, were previously in the family of Hay. They are designated as within the barony of Renfrew, like other property of the prince of Scotland and baron of Renfrew, and in the shire of Edinburgh. Wariston lies in the parish of Currie, and forms part of the estate of the Earl of Morton, near Dalmahoy, having been acquired by the earl from the successors of Archibald Johnstone, to one of whose sons the lands were restored after the revolution of 1688. The lands of Warestoun are described in the charter of 1636 as having a manor-house, buildings, and apple-gardens, but the house must have been of very moderate extent. Archibald Johnstone, the acquirer of the lands, had, as Bishop Burnet says, thirteen children, but he had no anxious desire to advance and aggrandise them, although, having so much of the management of Scotland in his hands, he could have done so if he had been inclined. It is said that he "conquest" no lands but Warestoun of the avail of one thousand merks Scots a year, "where he now lives freed of trouble of state or country." In the detailed biography of Lord Wariston given in the Lives of Eminent Scotsmen, it is stated that Wariston is "a small estate, so near Edinburgh as to be now encroached upon by its suburbs."¹ There are two properties, called Easter and Wester Wariston, also in the county of Edinburgh. These are locally situated between Edinburgh and Leith, but they are quite separate and distinct from the lands of Warestoun in the parish of Currie, and never belonged to Lord Wariston. There is still an old manor-house on the Warestoun property, now occupied by the tenant of the farm under Lord Morton.

After the acquisition of Wariston by Sir Archibald Johnstone in the

¹ "Eminent Scotsmen," volume iii. p. 261.

way now detailed, the lands were provided to Archibald Johnstone, his son, as appears from a crown charter, dated 20th November 1643.¹ This provision of the lands of Wariston to the son, Archibald, had been owing to a special family arrangement, as it appears from the Edinburgh Parish Register of Baptisms that Archibald, the grantee of the charter, in 1643, was baptized on 13th January 1638. His age in 1643 would be only five years. He apparently died young and unmarried, as the property was inherited by his younger brother, Alexander, who was baptized on 23rd November 1648, and is called the eldest son of Lord Wariston in 1672. It was, although not by name, in his favour as the representative of the Johnstones of Wariston that an Act of Parliament was passed reversing the forfeiture of his father. Alexander, while thanking Lord Melville for the boon of the reversal of the forfeiture of Lord Wariston, writes that the lands were of no use to him, being overburdened with debts incurred by his father for the public service, and had besides been squandered by nominees while under forfeiture.

Of the thirteen children of Lord Wariston mentioned by Bishop Burnet, the baptisms of eleven of them are recorded in the Parish Register of Edinburgh between the years 1636 and 1660. These eleven children were apparently all baptized in the city of Edinburgh, where Lord Wariston had a town house in addition to his country residence of Wariston near Currie.

¹ Register of the Great Seal, Book 57, No. 327.



The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink. The signature is written in a cursive style and reads "Archibald Johnstone". The first part of the signature, "Archibald", is written in a highly stylized, looped cursive script. The second part, "Johnstone", is written in a more straightforward cursive. The signature is positioned above the printed name "Archibald Johnstone" which is partially visible in the image.

ADAM COCKBURN OF ORMISTON, LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

The family from which Adam Cockburn was descended is one of ancient lineage, tracing their descent through the Cockburns of Langton from the thirteenth century. In the time of Queen Mary the family were among the most prominent and zealous of the adherents of the Reformation. Adam Cockburn in this respect maintained the traditions of his family. He was a younger son of John Cockburn of Ormiston and Margaret Hepburn, his wife. On 28th December 1671, he was retoured heir-male to his brother, John Cockburn of Ormiston, in the lands and barony of Ormiston.¹

In 1679 he married Lady Susanna Hamilton, daughter of John, fourth Earl of Haddington. The contract of marriage, dated 13th March 1679, is subscribed by as many as seventeen witnesses, including the Earl of Rothes, lord chancellor, who added "Cancellor" after his name as if he had been subscribing an official writ. He, however, upon ascertaining his mistake, substituted the word "witness" for that of "Cancellor," which he scored through with his pen.²

Cockburn continued to take a warm interest in the family with which he had now connected himself by marriage. Next to the mother of Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, who was only five years old when his father died in May 1685, Cockburn, as the husband of his aunt, took an interest in the young earl. So much was this the case, that the earl is said to have been an apt pupil to him, and to have imbibed his political opinions from him. Lockhart describes him as "one of Cockburn of Ormis-

¹ Retours for Haddingtonshire, No. 309.

² Memorials of the Earls of Haddington, vol. i. p. 224. From that Work other information about the marriage may be got. The Household Book kept at Tynninghame shows that Cockburn was a frequent visitor at Tynninghame during the months preceding and

succeeding his marriage. It also shows the provisions for the table, their cost, and the actual consumption of them during the marriage week ending 18th March 1679. The expenditure for the table that week amounted to £889, 14s. 6d. Scots. [*Ibid.* pp. 225-230.]

toun's beloved pupils."¹ He was nominated by David, third Earl of Northesk, in his will, dated 3rd December 1686, one of the tutors of his children.²

He early took part in public affairs, and continued to be an important actor in them for at least half a century. In 1678, he entered parliament and represented the shire of Haddington in the convention of estates which met in that year, and in the third parliament of King Charles, which sat in 1681.³ At the last of these there was a double election for that shire, and the committee appointed to inquire into it sustained the commission of Cockburn and rejected the other commission. On 18th August 1681 he took the oath of allegiance and of parliament and subscribed the declaration.⁴

At the revolution of 1688, Adam Cockburn warmly espoused the cause of King William, by whom he was soon called to take a more active part in the business of the country. He again represented the shire of Haddington at the meeting of the estates on 14th March 1689,⁵ and in the course of that year received several public appointments. As one of the barons, on 23rd March he subscribed the letter of congratulation from the estates to King William. He was placed as a baron on the committee of twenty-four for settling the government of the nation. He was a commissioner for supply in this and in the following year. He was also one of the commissioners for ordering the militia in the several shires. He was placed on the committee for reporting on the revenue, and also on the committee of estates.⁶ On 23rd April he was nominated by the estates of Scotland one of the commissioners to treat for a union with England.⁷ When the convention of estates was to be converted into a parliament, Cockburn was one of six appointed as a committee to bring in an act

¹ Memorials of the Earls of Haddington, vol. i. pp. 239, 247.

² History of the Carnegies, Earls of Southesk, vol. ii. p. 367.

³ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. viii. pp. 214, 232.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 239.

⁵ *Ibid.* vol. ix. pp. 4, 96, 107.

⁶ *Ibid.* vol. ix. p. 79.

⁷ Memorials of the Montgomeries, Earls of Eglinton, vol. ii. pp. 341, 342.

constituting it a parliament. His name also appears in a list, dated 18th May 1689, of persons to be appointed on the privy council of Scotland by King William.¹ Soon after, as a member of privy council, he subscribed at Edinburgh, on 25th July 1689, a commission to the Earls of Argyll, Glencairn, and Eglinton to command a detachment of troops.²

Cockburn again sat in parliament in 1690,³ and in September of that year he subscribed the Representation by the parliament of Scotland to King William the Third as "Ad. Cokburne of Ormestoun for the shire of Hadintoun."⁴ Serving his country in so many capacities, he could not long be without promotion to some more permanent office. On 28th November 1692 he was appointed lord justice-clerk in room of Sir George Campbell of Cessnock, and on the 12th of the following month he was formally admitted to office. The commission granting him the office, which he presented to parliament on 18th April 1693, bears that the king was abundantly satisfied with his integrity and excellent endowment, by which he was every way fitted for exercising the office.⁵

He was on friendly terms with William, Earl of Annandale, corresponding frequently with him, as shown by his letters to the earl printed in this volume. He endeavoured, when occasion offered, to do him any favour. Alexander Johnstone, brother of Secretary Johnstone, gives an instance of this. In a letter to the Earl of Annandale, dated 15th February 1694, he says he is heartily glad that the lord justice-clerk and others had given the king "soe true and full accountt of your zeale and serviceableness in the government," adding, "I am confident you will reap benefitt by it."⁶

On 2nd January 1695 he subscribed in Edinburgh an Address of the privy council of Scotland to King William on the death of Queen Mary.⁷ He set

¹ The Sutherland Book, vol. iii. p. 217.

² Memorials of the Montgomeries, Earls of Eglinton, vol. ii. pp. 343, 344.

³ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. x. p. 231.

⁴ The Melvilles, Earls of Melville, and the Leslies, Earls of Leven, vol. iii. pp. 209-213.

⁵ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ix. p. 243.

⁶ P. 68 of this volume. ⁷ *Ibid.* p. 90.

out for London shortly after this, where he arrived on the 30th of that month. Of his journey and arrival there he writes a day later to the Earl of Annandale. He says, "Last night we arrived all safe here, which was sooner than I do believe ever this journey was made in such weather. They did not expect us for some days, but they tell us good news, that the sooner we are come we are to be the sooner sent home again."¹ He had an audience of the king soon after his coming to London, and on 16th February he writes to the Earl of Annandale that he had an interview with the Earl of Portland, and adds, "Your lordship had that justice done you I was capable to do."²

About this time Cockburn got into disfavour with some. Indications of this are not wanting in his correspondence, in which he complains of false reports which were current about him. In a letter to Annandale, he writes that he doubts not lies will in abundance be spread on purpose with him, and adds sarcastically, "and no wonder, for though the mother be dead the father and many sons are yet alive." He is however sure that idle stories will not make him lose the earl's good opinion of him.³ He was one of the nine commissioners appointed to inquire into the massacre of Glencoe.⁴ This, and the powers intrusted to him, and his alleged rigour in using these powers, brought him into further odium, at least with Argyll and some others. About three months after receiving this commission he writes to Carstairs on the subject:—

"I'm glad of one thing, they will see you still own yourself to be my friend; and all the lying stories they are able to send abroad have not hindered that far our correspondence. There is nothing I love worse than to chase chases. You had account of what I met with from Kilmarnock; and when I tell you that Argyle publicly in Parliament challenged me to ask satisfaction which way I pleased, when he reflected on the whole commission of Glencoe; for the rest, he

¹ P. 97 of this volume. ² *Ibid.* p. 101. ³ 7th March 1695. *Ibid.* p. 104.

⁴ 26th April 1695. Vol. i. of this work, p. cclxxix.

said he would not reflect on them ; but for that gentleman (meaning me), who thought himself reflected on, he should have satisfaction which way he pleased. This and other flashes I have borne ; but do not think me fee, only my moderation hath at this time appeared, though I hear it 's all one whether it had or not, but so it is not with myself, for I have peace. . . . Had I been revengeful I had fair opportunities when my Lady Argyle's petition came twice in." ¹

The Earl of Argyll, some months later, gives expression to his complaints against the lord justice-clerk with even a greater display of feeling in a letter also written to Carstares. He says:—

"The chancellor and L[ord] Murray concurring with him, has placed the main trust in justice-clerk and Sir Thomas L[ivingston], who has power to seize persons, horses, and arms, without being obliged to be accountable to the council, make close prisoners, or otherwise, as they see fit. In so much that the justice-clerk acquainting the council the other day that Lady Largoe was seized, desired the council's order to send her to the castle. I said it was probable enough there might be just occasion for it, she having been formerly under the same circumstances, and considering her profession and character in relation to the government, but that I desired to know somewhat of which she was presently accused of, which was denied me, saying, 'Somebody was to be trusted, and everybody was not;' in short, treated me as one not to be trusted. The three prisoners in the castle, Sir William Bruce, Sir William Sharp, and Lord something, who was formerly a lord of the session, are by the same secret committee made close prisoners, and we are to know no cause for it. I shall suffer anything at this time for the king's service ; but I flatter myself it is not the king's mind we be so treated, and that it shall be redressed," ² etc.

There is no reason to think that Cockburn exceeded the powers with which he was vested, or that he employed undue rigour in using them. The secrecy alleged against him was at the time considered necessary by him, even where the observing of it gave offence. We shall find Argyll proceeding still further in his opposition to Cockburn very shortly.

Adam Cockburn was one of the directors of the Darien Company which brought such disaster to Scotland. There is a letter of his to Lord Tulli-

¹ 23rd July 1695. Carstares State Papers, pp. 256, 257.

² Edinburgh. March 19, [1696]. *Ibid.* pp. 272, 273.

bardine upon the opposition to the company on the part of the English, which has been preserved. He writes:—

“Scots humours seem no less warme in prosecuting this bussines then the English are in opposing it, and, if the English do persist, I know not a more effectual way for that company being brought to some good account. 'Twas the notice the parliament of England first took of it made the wholl nation throng in to have some share, and I am of opinion the resentments people are acted by are the greatest supplys [that] furnishes life to that affaire.”¹

In 1699 several changes of office were made which affected Adam Cockburn. There appears to have been an intention of making him a lord of session; but the opposition of the Earl of Argyll and the lord chancellor, and one or two more, apparently prevented him receiving that appointment. Argyll, writing to Carstares in the beginning of the year, gives strenuous opposition to such an appointment. His letter proceeds thus:—

“The chief occasion of this is to enter my protestation against l[ord] justice-clerks being, by any mould can be projected, made an ordinary lord of the session, or extraordinary. We have foul weather enough by L[ord] Whitelaw already; but if the other come in, we shall have a constant storm. I am not used to be positive in my opinion, but I have warrand to say the chancellour, L[ord] Queensberry, and the precedent of the session, with myself, for I will not be out of the number, shall all be uneasy if the justice-clerk be put in that post, and believe the consequence will be worse than can be imagined. I thought you had known him; and as you value the rest of us, guard against that measure.”²

Although the opposition to his appointment as a lord of session was successful at this time, Cockburn's appointment to that position was only delayed. In the beginning of January 1705 he was made an ordinary lord of session, and on the 31st of that month he took his seat on the bench as Lord Ormiston. In the meantime, Cockburn was appointed treasurer-depute. His commission is dated 6th February 1699. Sir John Maxwell of Pollok

¹ Second Report on the Muniments of the Duke of Atholl, K.T., at Blair Castle, p. 53, No. 144.

² 31st January 1699. Carstares State Papers, p. 457.

succeeded him as lord justice-clerk.¹ In 1702 and 1706 Cockburn was one of the commissioners appointed to treat for the union with England. In 1703 he petitioned for an inquiry into the management of the funds imposed by act of parliament.² On 24th March 1708 he subscribed the warrant by the privy council to receive the Duke of Gordon and others as prisoners in Edinburgh Castle.³ He was again appointed lord justice-clerk. His commission is dated 8th January 1705.⁴ He continued to hold the office for five years. This is implied in an entry in Wodrow's *Analecta*, under date August 1710:—"In the beginning of this moneth Ormestoun losses his justice-clerkship, and my Lord Grange, Marrs brother, gets it. This is a fruit of Marrs voting for Dr. Sachevarell."⁵ Cockburn continued to hold the office of lord ordinary, which he retained till his death.

The authority just referred to, in 1713, states that Ormiston was one of six to whom Sir James Steuart, lord advocate, left the oversight of his affairs after his death.⁶ Wodrow, in 1726, speaks well of Cockburn, and refers to him as advanced in years. He says:—

"Many of the lords of session are at this time failing, and in a little time ther will be a vast change in that bench on which so much depends as to civil property. Arnistoun, Pollock, Ormestoun, Forglan, the president, and some others, are really tender and old. I wish their places be as well filled. King William brought in a good many substantiall, honest country gentlemen, well affected to the government and church, and many of them really religious, though there might be some greater lawyers than some of them have been or are. But being men of integrity and weight, they have acted a fair and honest part these thirty years, and keep the bench in great repute."⁷

Adam Cockburn of Ormiston died 16th April 1735, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

¹ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. x. p. 188.

² *Ibid.* vol. xi. 43, 145, 162.

³ The Melvilles, Earls of Melville, and the Leslies, Earls of Leven, vol. iii. pp. 237-238.

⁴ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. xi. p. 212.

⁵ Wodrow's *Analecta*, vol. i. p. 291.

⁶ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 207.

⁷ *Ibid.* vol. iii. p. 364.

SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE, VISCOUNT OF TEVIOT,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN SCOTLAND.

The Livingstones of Jarviswood, the family to which Sir Thomas Livingstone belonged, had as their ancestors the Livingstones of Kilsyth, from whom they branched off in the sixteenth century. Sir Thomas Livingstone was the eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Livingstone, baronet, of Newbigging.¹ He was born in or about the year 1651 in Holland, where from an early age he was brought up to the military profession,² and where he served and fought under William, Prince of Orange, afterwards King William the Third. He held a commission in a Scottish regiment in the Dutch service in Holland commanded by James, Earl of Arran, afterwards fourth Duke of Hamilton. In 1682 he was sent by the earl on a recruiting expedition to Scotland. Six years later, in 1688, by which time he was the colonel of a regiment of foot, he accompanied the Prince of Orange to Britain, and landed with him at Torbay on 5th November of that year. He was immediately after, on 31st December 1688, placed by King William in command of the second regiment of dragoons, or Royal Scots Greys, in succession to the Earl of Dunmore, whose sympathies were with King James the Seventh.

Major-General Mackay being placed in command of the forces in Scotland on 28th March 1689, at once directed his troops against the Viscount of Dundee, who was acting under King James. Sir Thomas Livingstone joined Mackay at Culnakyle, in the plains of Strathspey, with two troops of dragoons.³ When Mackay subsequently proceeded to the south, Livingstone

¹ His granduncle, William Livingston of Jarviswood, sold the estate of Jarviswood to George Baillie, merchant in Edinburgh, the progenitor of the Baillies of Jarviswood.

² Sir Thomas Livingstone's father belonged to the same profession, and was colonel of a regiment of foot in Holland.

³ The Chiefs of Grant, vol. i. p. 313.

was left at Culnakyle in command of all the forces there to guard the north.¹ The battle of Killiecrankie, fought on 27th July 1689, and the death of Dundee, procured a lull in the campaign.

A few weeks after the rebels had again taken the field, on 1st May 1690, Sir Thomas Livingstone completely routed them under General Buchan at the battle of Cromdale. This victory is the greatest of all the military achievements of Livingstone. The report of the battle which he furnished to General Mackay the day after it was fought is a detailed and somewhat interesting one. The Highland army under Buchan, he says, "increased as a snow-ball daily," and was a source of terror in the surrounding district. The troops with which Livingstone set out from Inverness consisted of a "detachment of 400 men of Sir James Leslies, six companies of Grants, the Highland company of Captain Mackays, three troupes of my dragons and Yesters troupe of horse." By two days later he had with him in addition to these "2 other troupes of dragons from Elgin and Captain Bur troupes of horse." His whole force mustered about twelve hundred men.

He received intelligence on 30th April that the army of Buchan was encamped on the Haughs of Cromdale. Making a hurried march to Ballachastell, he arrived there at two o'clock on the morning of the 1st of May. The enemy being quite unaware of his proximity to them, he resolved to attack them at once and take them by surprise. His men were tired with their long march over difficult ground. Calling his officers together, he held a council of war, when his resolution to make an immediate attack was adopted with enthusiasm. Accordingly, after only half an hour's rest, Livingstone advanced with his army. The enemy being completely unprepared for them, were in the greatest confusion and fled to the hills, where they were pursued, and between three and four hundred of their number slain, and one hundred, chiefly officers, taken prisoners. A mist which descended during the pursuit prevented greater slaughter. His men

¹ The Chiefs of Grant, vol. i. p. 315.

being thoroughly exhausted, Livingstone ordered a retreat. The escape of Buchan and Canon, the leaders of the Highland army, will be best told in the words of Sir Thomas Livingstone:—

“Buchan, when he took the alarm first, had commanded a nephew of his with some mo officers and soldiers in an old castle, who at first seemed to be oppiniatre. I caused surround them, and, finding the ground proper, undermin them, which they finding surrendered themselves to the king’s mercy. Buchan got of without hat, coat, or suord, and uas seen that day, and in that posture, and in Glenlivet, very much fatigued, tarryed in a cousin’s house of his. Canon got away in his nightgown. Dumfermelyne had gone from them about some business the day befor.”¹

The baggage and ammunition of the Highland army, besides much plunder and the royal standard, were all captured. In this important victory Livingstone did not lose a single man, and only three or four of his men were wounded.² Burnet, referring to this defeat of the Highland army, says, “This broke all the measures that had been taken for King James’s interests in Scotland.”³ Indeed, Cromdale is the last battlefield where the standard of the last of the Stuart kings was raised in Scotland at this period. The battle is commemorated in the well-known song, “The Haughs of Cromdale.”

At the close of the following year Sir Thomas Livingstone was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland in succession to General Mackay. An indisposition which he had at this time was the occasion of a fear upon the part of some of his friends that this appointment would be taken from him and given to another. This is shown by a letter, dated 4th December 1690, from the Earl of Crawford to the Earl of Melville, secretary of state for Scotland. His lordship wrote:—

“Your choise of Sir Thomas Livinston to command our forces is most acceptable to the best of the nation, and tho’ he be still under indisposition, I intreat

¹ The Melvilles, Earls of Melville, and the Leslies, Earls of Leven, vol. ii. pp. 151-153.

² *Ibid.*

³ Burnet’s History of his own Times, vol. iv. p. 110.

your lordship be not brangled either by his modestie, or the suggestions of others, to name another, since in the winter nothing is required of him that he cannot act in his chamber.”¹

Sir Thomas Livingstone, besides being continued in his appointment as commander-in-chief, was, in February following, made a privy councillor, and promoted at the same time to the rank of a brigadier-general of the army.² About this time, there being reports of an intended French invasion, it devolved upon Sir Thomas Livingstone to have such military preparations made as were necessary to meet any emergency. These reports were doubtless due to the discovery by the Government of the plots of the Jacobites by the apprehension of Lord Preston, and the seizure of his papers some months previous. Livingstone exerted himself to have the defects in the army remedied. The commissariat, the ammunition and baggage horses were very unsatisfactory and deficient, and Livingstone, in repeated letters which he wrote to the secretary of state, represented this, and urged remedial measures.³

About the beginning of June 1691 the privy council had under their consideration the calling out of the militia. Through the influence of Viscount Stair the council was brought to favour the scheme. But the Earl of Crawford could not be induced to vote for it, and he gave in reasons of dissent against it. It has already been seen that his lordship entertained considerable friendship for Sir Thomas Livingstone. In this connection, and as showing his continued friendship for him, the fourth reason adduced by the earl against the calling out of the militia at this time may be quoted:—

“That as the western shires would inclyn to be under the conduct of such as were favourable to them, so they would look upon the northern shires as a designed dead weight on them, and would not willingly join issues with them,

¹ The Leven and Melville Papers, p. 580. David, third Earl of Leven's disappointment at being passed over in this appointment and his misunderstanding with Livingstone in regard to the appointment of a master gunner are referred to in the Melvilles, Earls of

Melville, and the Leslies, Earls of Leven, vol. i. p. 271.

² Sir John Dalrymple to the Earl of Melville, 20th February 1691. *Ibid.* p. 595.

³ The Leven and Melville Papers, pp. 603-621.

tho' under commanders of their own choise in whom they confided. They would pleasantly ventur their lives, and all that's dear to them, for King William's interest, and take directions from Sir Thomas Livingston with an intire trust in him." ¹

It was in 1692, the year following, that the tragic events of the massacre of Glencoe took place. From his position as commander-in-chief it fell to him to receive and to transmit the orders of the Government to his subordinate officers. The history of the massacre has already been fully entered into in the first volume of this work, and need not be repeated here. The difficulty of Livingstone's situation as an intermediary was great. Bishop Burnet, referring to this, says:—

“As these orders were sent down, the secretary of state writ many private letters to Levingstoun, who commanded in Scotland, giving him a strict charge and particular directions for the execution of them: and he ordered the passes in the valley to be kept, describing them so minutely that the orders were certainly drawn by one who knew the country well. He gave also a positive direction that no prisoners should be taken, that so the execution might be as terrible as possible. He pressed this upon Levingstoun with strains of vehemence that looked as if there was something more than ordinary in it; he indeed grounded it on his zeal for the king's service, adding that such rebels and murderers should be made examples of.” ²

The Government exonerated Sir Thomas Livingstone of all blame in connection with the massacre of Glencoe. They held that he had carried out his orders in ignorance of the real circumstances of the case, which he was not in a position to know.

In March 1694 Sir Thomas Livingstone and William, Earl of Annandale, are found acting together in the privy council on the question of setting at liberty on bond some Jacobite prisoners. The earl, in a letter to Secretary

¹ The Melvilles, Earls of Melville, and the
Leslies, Earls of Leven, vol. ii. pp. 160-162.

² Burnet's History of his Own Time,
vol. iv. p. 160.

Johnstone, says :—"When they came to this Sir Thomas Livingston and I went to the door, so that wee were nott actors in itt."¹

On 1st January 1696 Sir Thomas Livingstone received the rank of major-general. At the close of the year he had a more substantial honour conferred upon him when he was raised to the peerage as Viscount of Teviot and Lord Livingstone of Peebles. His patent of peerage is dated 4th December 1696. Lord William Douglas, second son of the first Duke of Queensberry, was created, 20th April 1697, Earl of March and Viscount of Peebles. Lord Teviot took exception to the earl's second title of "Peebles," and upon a complaint which he made to the privy council, got the March patent *stopped* until the king's pleasure was known. Writing to the Earl of Annandale upon the subject, he explains his position in regard to the title in question. He says he was "indifferent to the tytel, but would yield nothing upon his Grace his account."² However, in a letter to the privy council dated 24th May 1697, King William, who was abroad at the time, intimated to the council "that what we have done in this matter was on proper knowledge, we having formerly, by our secretaries, acquainted the Viscount of Teviot that he was to change this title. And having declared this unwillingness to do the same, at his desire, we did grant a *second* patent in his favour. It is, therefore, our will and pleasure that this stop be taken off, and that our patent in favour of Lord William Douglas be past and expedie in the usual manner without any alteration." Teviot's second patent referred to by the king is dated 30th March 1697. In this patent a blank was left for his secondary title. He chose Hyndford instead of Peebles, and craved from the privy council the ranking of precedence given him in his first patent. This was granted to him. But on the same date when this concession was granted Teviot's first patent was read in parliament, and he took

¹ Vol. i. of this work, pp. cclxxv, cclxxvi : and p. 73 of this volume.

² P. 130 of this volume.

his seat as Viscount of Teviot and Lord Livingstone of Peebles, and he seems to have used these titles afterwards.¹

The "*quiescent*" title used by Teviot may have been a cause of contention between the Queensberry family and him. The Duke of Queensberry and his lordship certainly were not at one after this. On 24th July 1698 the duke, writing to Carstares, complains with no little feeling of Teviot's demeanour towards him. He says:—

"The great Lord Teviot carries as high as ever, and shews still more and more neglect of the nobility, and particularly he dispises my Lord Argyle and me. He now disputes a point with my Lord Argyle which he never did formerly: neither with me when I commanded the guards, nor with my Lord Argyle till now, and that is the giving of the word to the guards of horse, which he never hitherto pretended to, nor was it ever pretended to by any commander-in-chief in this kingdom; for wherever the king or his commissioner is, the guards had always the word immediately from them. But he thinks he may do what he will, and brags of the king's favours beyond all other men, but I hope the king will in time rid us of him. I am very sure it would be a great ease and satisfaction to his Majesty's faithful servants here to be delivered from such an unnecessary burthen, and would encourage us to proceed more vigorously than is possible for us to do while he is amongst us."²

The opposition made to Teviot by the Duke of Queensberry continued. On 31st January 1699 the Earl of Argyll, writing to Carstares, says:—

"I find nothing will make the D[uke of] Queensberry satisfied if Viscount Teviot come to command. I must tell you his creatures has spread a report in this town which I am sure is false, but its fit I tell you, that he has made up friendship with E[arl of] P[ortland] by paying £5000 sterling to him. It is not whispered, believe me; and I think ought to be taken notice of."³

In a subsequent letter to Carstares, dated March 16th, 1699, the Earl of

¹ Riddell's Peerage Law, pp. 1057-1065.

² Carstares State Papers, p. 402.

³ Carstares State Papers, pp. 457, 458.

Argyll continues to complain of Teviot, who, he says, "treats me like a little ensign, which," he adds, "I will not bear, whatever be the event."¹

It will be interesting to notice how Teviot writes of Argyll at this time. In a letter to Annandale, dated 5th January 1699, he says:—"Wee heir the nobel Earle of Argyle who, as the weryt from Scotlant, says himself is to be Duche of the Isles, heath falen opon a way to have himself paid of that six moneth precept. If after that it be stopt to others we must beleeve, as he says it himself, that the management of Scots affaires doeth soli depend of his lordship."²

On 1st January 1705 Teviot was promoted to be lieutenant-general in the army. He died at London, 14th January 1711, at the age of sixty years, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was married to a Dutch lady, Machtellina Walrave de Nimneguen, but he had no surviving children. His baronetcy descended to his only brother, Alexander, and his peerage became extinct. He purchased the estate of Lethington, now called Lennoxlove, in East Lothian, and obtained a great seal charter of it in 1702. He refers to this purchase during the negotiations for it in a number of his letters to the Earl of Annandale printed in this volume, and who appears to have negotiated the purchase for him.³ The Articles of Agreement for the purchase of Lethington between the Earl of Lauderdale and the Viscount of Teviot are subscribed by the Earl of Annandale with the note holograph of his lordship:—"Att the desire off the Earle of Lauderdale and Viscount of Teviott, signed by—ANNANDALE. The 4th off May 98." They bear that the Earl of Lauderdale was to dispoise the estate of Lethington and the lands in East

¹ Carstares State Papers, p. 468. In an earlier letter, dated 21st March 1696, Argyll denounces Teviot as a fresh-water general. He says: "Above all to be dragoun'd by an imperious, ignorant, freshwater, Crumdell [Cromdale] generall, sure I am, can never tend to his Majesty's service" [*Ibid.* p. 275].

Again, in another letter, written also about this date, he speaks of him in similar terms as "but a fresh-water soger" [*Ibid.* p. 277].

² P. 176 of this volume.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 131, 151, 152, 155, 156, 172, 174, 322.

Lothian, formerly belonging to the Duke of Lauderdale, and then possessed by the Duchess of Lauderdale. The price of the lands was to be twenty-three years' purchase, with the victual rent valued at £100 per chalder. Teviot was to pay £16,000 at London at the term following, the earl allowing him eight per cent. of interest thereon. The remainder of the price was to be paid in Scotland at the term of and the whole price was to bear annualrent from the term of Whitsunday 1698.¹

The spelling of the Viscount of Dundee has been compared by Sir Walter Scott and Lord Macaulay to that of a chambermaid or washerwoman. But the orthography of Teviot and other military officers of that period who rose to the highest rank in the army, including the Viscount of Dundee, shows that military distinction was obtained without education. But no doubt the Dutch upbringing of Teviot largely accounts for his deficiency in spelling. A monument was erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Teviot by his brother, who, in a long Latin inscription, recounts the principal facts of his history.²

These notices of the principal official correspondents in this volume afford a fair specimen of the men who were engaged with King William in establishing the Revolution settlement of the year 1688. The other correspondents not specially noticed may be readily ascertained from their printed letters and the full abstracts of them which are given separately.

The Revolution settlement was a great and arduous undertaking, and required the energies of superior minds, but King William was equal to the great emergency, and he was nobly assisted by his consort, Queen Mary, whose cordial co-operation was invaluable. The king's grief for her illness and death are touchingly portrayed in the correspondence of Secretary Johnstone printed in this volume.

¹ Original in the Annandale Charter chest. in Dart's *Antiquities of Westminster Abbey*,

² There is an engraving of this monument 1723, vol. ii. plate 131.

Upwards of half a century has now elapsed since my connection with the Annandale peerages and muniments first commenced. On 14th May 1844 I was called as a witness to produce documentary evidence at the bar of the old House of Lords on behalf of the late Mr. Hope Johnstone. The building which then served as the place of meeting for the peers required to be utilised for them after the burning of the Houses of Parliament some years previously. The late Lord Redesdale, who was so long chairman of committees of the House of Lords, explained to me, some years previous to his death, that the present was the third house in which the lords had assembled within his own recollection.

The charter muniments of the Annandale family have undergone nearly as many vicissitudes as their peerages, as already partly explained in the Memoir of Sir James Johnstone, in whose time Lochwood Tower was burned by the Maxwells.

In the time of William, first Marquis of Annandale, and probably after the burning of Newbie Tower, one of his residences, the Annandale muniments, which had increased in number by the acquisition of large territories, were transferred to a room in Craigiehall, the mansion of his first marchioness, where they remained for some time.

Owing to the litigation which ensued between George, third and last Marquis of Annandale, and his nephew John, Lord Hope, relative to the Annandale estates, many references had to be made to the original documents at Craigiehall. Ronald Crawford of Restalrig, writer to the signet, became law agent to Marquis George. He was succeeded in the agency by Craufurd Tait of Harvieston, writer to the signet.

The Annandale law agency was afterwards transferred from the firm of Tait and Crichton to Mr. James Hope, writer to the signet. It was during that transfer that a large number of original Annandale writs were accidentally omitted to be delivered to him. These included the original resignation of the peerages and estates of Johnstone and

Hartfell by the second Earl of Hartfell in 1657, as explained in the "Century of Romance."¹

About the year 1734, during the time of Marquis George, a new inventory was made of the Annandale muniments. Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall, who was then factor or commissioner for the marquis, ordered the preparation of the inventory. The correspondence on that subject shows that the inventory was made with great caution and secrecy. It was delivered to Sir James Johnstone, who made copies of portions of it for his own use.

When James, third Earl of Hopetoun, was in possession of the Annandale estates he had upwards of twenty large tin charter-chests specially made for the preservation of the Annandale muniments as distinct from those of the Hopetoun estates. After Raehills House was built these boxes were placed in the charter-room there, where they have ever since remained. Both in reference to the claims to the peerages and also to the preparation of the present Family History, I have had for many years to read every Annandale paper not once or twice, but I may say many times. The late Mr. Hope Johnstone, and his grandson, the present Mr. Hope Johnstone, intrusted to me their family muniments, with the most generous confidence, and cordially assisted me in all my labours about the family peerage and the present work. In searching through the multitudes of family papers, and also old public and private records connected with Annandale, and meeting with many persons connected with the county of Dumfries, I am satisfied of the accuracy of the statements that the male line of the Johnstones of Johnstone and Annandale is extinct. The possibility of proving the extinction of their male line occasioned much difference of opinion between Lords Eldon, Redesdale, Lyndhurst, and Brougham. But ultimately the judgment of 1844 was that heirs-male general or whatsoever of the Johnstones of Johnstone must all be extinguished before Mr. Hope

¹ Pp. 383, 384 of this volume.

Johnstone could succeed under the second clause of the patent of 1661 to heirs-female. I think it right, therefore, to state here as the result of my long-continued labours and close investigations on that particular point, that I have been unable to discover the existence of any heir-male of the name of Johnstone connected by birth with the Johnstones of Johnstone and Annandale.

As the late Mr. Hope Johnstone of Annandale passed away in the year 1876, he did not survive to learn the fate of the chief competing claimants, Sir Frederic Johnstone of Westerhall and Mr. Edward Johnstone of Fulford-hall. The final judgment of the House of Lords in 1881 decided that both these claimants had failed to make out their respective claims. Nevertheless it cannot be overlooked how nobly and gallantly Mr. Hope Johnstone maintained the struggle to the last to preserve the interests of himself and his family in the peerages, which he firmly believed to be as much his own as the territorial earldom which he enjoyed. With the personal high character of Mr. Hope Johnstone it could not be otherwise. He was descended from Sir Thomas Hope, the greatest lawyer in the time of King Charles the First, and had intimate close relationship with the distinguished lawyers, also descended from the same legal ancestor, the Right Honourable Charles Hope, Lord President of the Court of Session, and the Right Honourable John Hope, Lord Justice-Clerk and president of the Second Division of that court, the uncle and first cousin respectively of Mr. Hope Johnstone. They took the warmest interest in his right to the peerages of Annandale, and wrote many papers demonstrating that right.

WILLIAM FRASER.

EDINBURGH, 32 CASTLE STREET,
18th February 1895.

Rege et Regina

Wth The for our guide from and thankfull service done to us
Re our loving father James King of Great Brittain for our great comfort and
pleasur to his our affection of his loving and singular favour of his
Royal. take incommitteth hands and protection; And yet our father James his
promissions in his name to his loving wife of his Majesty's grace of good
cheer. For his loving father's good and for his loving wife's good. And for his
comprother's good and his good and his good and his good and his good and his good
Re our loving father or your father's love or our loving wife's good and his good
And thus by his commandment signed with his hand and seal the first day
of June the first year of his Majesty's reign.

MARIE REXINA

1

A Monsieur
Le marquis D'annandall

à Vienne.

gheer le 19 de jhr 1712

my fond
avec bien du plaisir que vous auez
este si satisfait de La Com de Berlon
et de celle de Wolfenbutel de ce men
trauersis tout a fait attribuer le merit puis
que vous auez veu surtout des personnes
de distinction qui ont veu ce que vous
sayez

2^d June 1705

My Lord

I have the hon^r of 3^d Lt^y of the 26th of May,
wh^{ch} the Queen thinks reasonable in every
part of it, but being so much pressed in time
is afraid, she would not suffer upon that
account, if she should delay so long as to
consider & debate what my L^d Com^r has
proposed; this being the case her Ma^{ty}
may not the least doubt of 3^d Lt^y concurrence
& best assistance in her service, & I hope
3^d Lt^y is satisfied that I am wth very
much respect My Lord

3^d Lt^y most humble &
obedient serv^t Godolphin

My Drivest

Drumlangrig 28

Nov: 1888

We are still lying in the neighbourhood supporting the
 Generals orders who is in pursuit of the
 Rebels towards Carriacou as our last intelligence
 brings, I think this day we shall have orders
 to march towards Chirpalle, what else we
 resolve you shall know it by our express -
 send the enclosed to Carlisle Gustaf. My Drivest
 I have no more to say but pray you for a
 happy and speedy sailing and am

My Drivest

Your own till death
 Arrivall

For
My Lady Armande

Haite

My Lord

I thank you for the favor off yours off the
9th Current and as soone I can returne you
nothing worth your while for I have not
been four nights from this place since I parted
with you nor have I seen the face off
a stranger here except two nights my
Drumlangry was with me as he went from
his fathers house to ~~Edin~~ soe that my onlie
converse has been amongst my papers and
private busness and my Companie has been my
Children. I doe verrie cheerfullie submit to
my Wifes stay since you have been the occasion
off it and am mightilie pleased with the expectation
off hearing fullie from you by hir I wish you could
finde a sure occasion to write freelie to you
by which I wold endeavor to give you some
account off the state and condition off this
Country

But I am told all Letters are stop't and
open'd ~~that~~ Whatever may be the fault off
His I am not ashamed to own that I will
upon all occasions where I may be call'd
sincerity and honestie serve the King and
his Interest and I shall never let an
opportunitie slip whereby I can evidence
this to the world, when I can be usefull
or serviceable to you I think your
freedies Command me for I will ever
continue in all sincerities

Your faithful humble
Servant and Cusson

Amund

Lockwood the 17 of Nov:
(92)

Downing Street. Aug 30th
1785

My Dear Lord,

I am honored with
your Lordship's Letter of the 20th, and tho'
I must ingenuously own that I neither
apprehend so much Danger as your
Lordship states, from the Designs of
Opposition, nor consider the Remedy
you propose as practicable; I beg at
the same Time to assure your Lordship
that the Communication of your
Sentiments on this or any other Subject

will always afford me great Pleasure,
as a flattering mark of the Confidence
and good Opinion with which you
have honored me I am, with
great Respect and Regard,

My Dear Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient
and faithful servant

W. H.

Earl of Hoptoun &c

My bright

My dear lady my

I am resolved to
have the print
fratification of
call you & your
real name—
May this

for you kind of
heart note - I
do agree you
that, tho' there
is always the
heart pleasure
in distating
pith, (or it
is about all the

please I now have
in life, I now
felt it more
strongly than upon
this occasion -

It gives me a
great pleasure,
besides, to tell you
that the Spirit
of the Laureates

is very decidedly in
favor of my
present. I
hating -

You are now
deceit of your
promises & I
am, your lady -
- she's since bid
H. B.





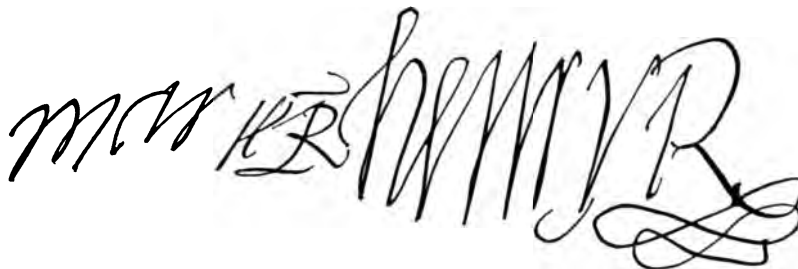
COLLECTED SIGNATURES OF THE JOHNSTONES
OF ANNANDALE AND OTHERS.

I. SIGNATURES OF ROYAL PERSONAGES.



No. 1.

No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 5.

No. 4.

1. King James the Fifth, 1542.
2. Mary, Queen of Scots, 1565.
3. Henry and Mary, King and Queen of Scots, 1565.
4. King James the Sixth, 1581.
5. King Charles the First, 1639.

SIGNATURES OF ROYAL PERSONAGES.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "James R". The letters are fluid and connected, with a long, sweeping tail on the final 'R'.

No. 1.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William R". The letters are fluid and connected, with a long, sweeping tail on the final 'R'.

No. 2.

Handwritten initials in cursive script, reading "W. R.". The letters are fluid and connected, with a long, sweeping tail on the final 'R'.

No. 3.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William R.". The letters are fluid and connected, with a long, sweeping tail on the final 'R'.

No. 4.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Anne R". The letters are fluid and connected, with a long, sweeping tail on the final 'R'.

No. 5.

1. King James the Seventh, 18th October 1688.
2. King William the Third, 1689.
3. King William the Third's initials, 1689.
4. King William the Third, 1701.
5. Queen Anne, 1711.

II. SIGNATURES OF THE JOHNSTONES OF ANNANDALE.

John Johnstone of that ilk
No. 1.

*John Johnstone
Commendator of Soulseat*
No. 2.

*John Johnstone
Commendator of Soulseat*
No. 3.

Johnstone
No. 4.

Johnstone
No. 5.

Johnstone
No. 6.

1. John Johnstone of Johnstone, 1542-3.

2. John Johnstone of that ilk, 1543.

3. John Johnstone, Commendator of Soulseat, 1563.

4. Sir John Johnstone of Johnstone, 2nd July 1573.

5. Sir John Johnstone of Johnstone, 2nd Dec. 1578.

6. Sir John Johnstone of Johnstone, 9th Dec. 1577.

SIGNATURES OF THE JOHNSTONES OF ANNANDALE.

*Margaret Lady
Johnstone*
No. 1.

*Elizabeth Johnstone
Lady Applegarth younger*
No. 2.

James Johnstone *James Johnstone*
No. 3.

*Sara Lady
Johnstone*
No. 4.

No. 5.

1. Dame Margaret Scott, Lady Johnstone, 23rd June 1598.
2. Elizabeth Johnstone, Lady Applegarth, younger, 24th December 1587.

3. James Johnstone of that ilk, March 1590.
4. Sir James Johnstone of Johnstone, knight, 1593.
5. Sara Maxwell, Lady Johnstone, 1608.

SIGNATURES OF THE JOHNSTONES OF ANNANDALE.



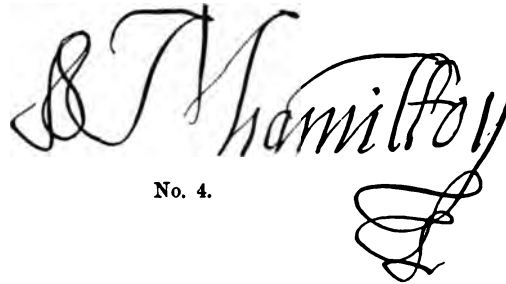
No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 5.



No. 6.



No. 7.



No. 8.

1. James Johnstone of Johnstone, 1631.
2. James, first Earl of Hartfell, 1643.
3. Elizabeth Johnstone of Elphinstone, second Countess of Hartfell, 1643.
4. Lady Margaret Hamilton, Dowager of David, Lord Carnegie, Countess of Hartfell, 1648.

5. James, Master of Johnstone, afterwards first Earl of Annandale and second Earl of Hartfell, 1643.
6. James, second Earl of Hartfell, 1657.
7. James, first Earl of Annandale, 1666.
8. Henrietta Douglas, Countess of Annandale, 1662.

SIGNATURES OF THE JOHNSTONES OF ANNANDALE.



No. 1.

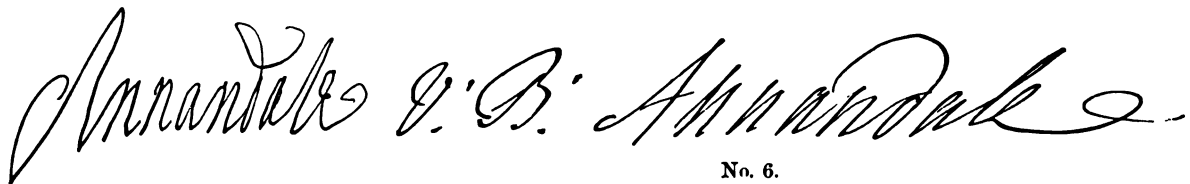


No. 2.

No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 5.

No. 6.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. William, Earl, afterwards first Marquis of Annandale, 1698. | 3. Sophia, first Marchioness of Annandale. |
| 2. Sophia Fairholme, Countess, afterwards first Marchioness of Annandale, 1685. | 4. Charlotta, second Marchioness of Annandale, 1757. |
| | 5. James, second Marquis of Annandale. |
| | 6. George Vanden Bempde, third Marquis of Annandale. |

SIGNATURES OF THE JOHNSTONES OF ANNANDALE.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John James Hope Johnstone". The signature is written in black ink on a white background.

No. 1.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Mary Percy". The signature is written in black ink on a white background.

No. 2.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John James Hope Johnstone of Annandale". The signature is written in black ink on a white background.

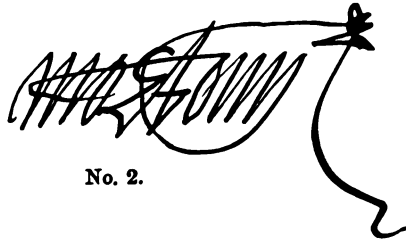
No. 3.

1. John James Hope Johnstone, Esquire, of Annandale, 1839.
2. The Hon. Mary Hope Johnstone, Mrs. Percy, 1840-1851.
3. John James Hope Johnstone, Esquire, of Annandale, 1890.

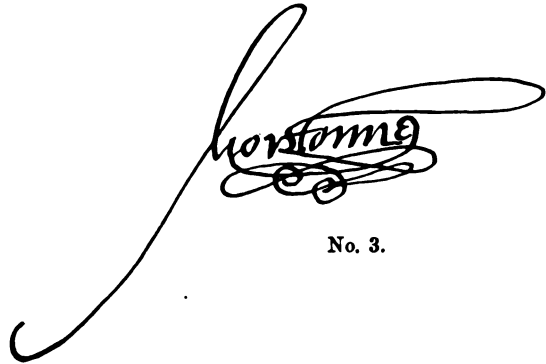
III. MISCELLANEOUS SIGNATURES.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 5.

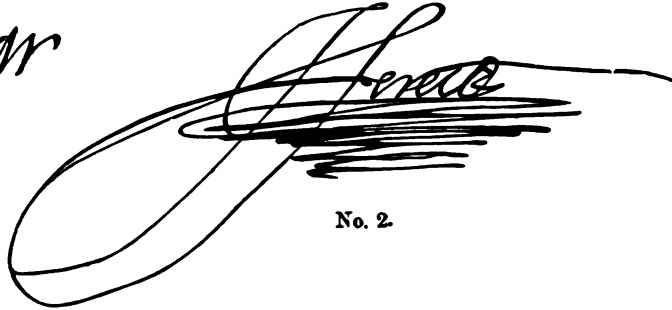
- 1. James, Earl of Arran, Governor of Scotland, 1544.
- 2. James Douglas, fourth Earl of Mortoun, 1580.
- 3. John Maxwell, Earl of Mortoun, 13th March 1592-3.

- 4. John, Lord, afterwards first Marquis of Hamilton, 1589.
- 5. William, tenth Earl of Angus, 1592.

MISCELLANEOUS SIGNATURES.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 5.



No. 6.

1. Robert. Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, 18th November 1599.
2. John Maxwell, sixth Lord Herries, 1609.
3. John Spottiswood, Archbishop of St. Andrews, 1618.

4. William, seventh Earl of Menteith, 1630.
5. Walter Scott, first Earl of Buccleuch, 1632.
6. Robert, first Earl of Ancram, 1633.

MISCELLANEOUS SIGNATURES.

William Howard · *Lag*

No. 1.

No. 2.

Marchmont *Tullibardine*

No. 3.

No. 4.

David Hume

No. 5.

1. Lord William Howard of Naworth (Belted Will), 1636.
2. Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, 1639.

3. Patrick, first Earl of Marchmont, 1698.
4. John, Earl of Tullibardine, 1698.
5. David Hume, the historian, 1745.

COLLECTED SEALS, SHOWING THE ANNANDALE
ARMS AS BORNE BY THE DOUGLASES.



No. 1.



No. 3.



No. 2.

1. Seal of Archibald, first Duke of Touraine, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway and Annandale.
2. Seal of Princess Margaret Stewart, Duchess of Touraine, Countess of Douglas, Lady of Galloway and Annandale.
3. Seal of Archibald, second Duke of Touraine, Earl of Douglas, etc., Lord of Lauder and Annandale.

COLLECTED SEALS OF THE JOHNSTONES OF
ANNANDALE



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.

1. Seal of James Johnstone of Johnstone, 1631.
2. Seal of James, first Earl of Annandale, 1666.
3. Seal of William, first Marquis of Annandale.
4. Seal of John Johnstone of Newbie, 1604.

